

B.S.A. MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A. Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 105 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of Passports.

DATE 1921,	STEAMER.	TONS.
2nd July ..	KARMALA ..	8,983
9th „ ..	†DELTA	8,087
16th „ ..	*NARKUNDA ..	16,115
23rd „ ..	MOREA	10,890
30th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
6th August.	NOVARA	6,683
13th „ ..	*MANTUA	10,902
20th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,692
27th „ ..	DONGOLA ..	8,066
3rd Sept. ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,490
10th „ ..	A STEAMER ..	
17th „ ..	*NALDERA ..	15,825
24th „ ..		

† "DELTA" } Through steamers from
"SYRIA" } China calling Bombay for mails only.

* "NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from
"MANTUA" } Australia.
NALDERA }

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
5th July ..	MANELA..	From Colombo to Straits & China.
20th „	DUNERA	To Colombo Strai and China

*Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
7th June ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st July ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
13th „ ..	KARAGOLA .	East & South Africa.
2nd „ ..	FULTALA ..	Busra direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 183.
Telephone No. 1836.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	K. Nakamura	25th June	5th July
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	2nd July	14th July
Busbu Maru	.. ..	9th July	24th July
Kamdo Maru	N. Yanagi	23d July	4th August.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

United Steel Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru.	K. Takano.	6995	14th June	4th July
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th „
*Nichiyo Maru.	D. Ogawa.	3357	2nd „	8th „
Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Akai.	4668	3rd „	11th „
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd „	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th „	2nd „
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st „	12th „
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th „

* This steamer calls at Tuticorin.

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen.	53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,75,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,88,75,89
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 3,51,11,40

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum.

H. D. E. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street,
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceedin Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Knala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsie
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Offices and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Grindlay's Bank, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE LD. CO.,
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
302, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	95,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, Poona City
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office Lahore.
B. I. Co., Ltd.,

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
609, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE. 8/7, Clive St., Calcutta. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B. VAZ, Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
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Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

Help Yourselves and Your Country.
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
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THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
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Brightness ! Permanency
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G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction as caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAVANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,776,
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Tjilatjap.
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.

British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly ...	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly ...	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly ...	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply to Box No. 5086. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R716

WANTED.—By European firm, an experienced CLERK for Book-keeping and and general correspondence. Send application to Box No. 5060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 673

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor stag on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position lowest acceptable salary to SECRETAR NATIONAL PUBLICITY Ltd., Houz Qazi, Delhi.
A R632

WANTED for two years, in the first instance, the services of a recently retired DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, with good Administrative qualifications. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Council of Administration, Bhavnagar.
A C9904

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
C9865

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SALESMAN for a Spinning and Weaving Mills. Only men with good experience in line need apply. Write stating full particulars as to age, previous experience, and least salary expected, with copies of testimonials to Box No 5082, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A C9941

WANTED—A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT on a pay of Rs. 75—5—150 per month for the Ahmedabad Municipality. Candidates should send their applications stating their age, qualifications, with the testimonials, if any, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 18th July, 1921. (Sd.) K. V. AMIN Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 28th June, 1921.
A C9942

WANTED—Qualified TRANSLATORS for translating English and Urdu into Marathi, Gujarathi, Kanarese, Tamil or Telgu. Only those having proficient knowledge of English or Urdu and any one or more of the languages abovementioned need apply. Moslems preferred: but non-Muslims also can apply to Box No. 5087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R717

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Damoh Municipality. Pay Rs. 60 and cycle allowance Rs 5 per month, Post pensionable. None should apply who is not a matriculate and who has not passed the Sanitary Surveyors Examination. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th of July 1921. L. S. BHAGAT, President Municipal Committee.
A C9940

WANTED for the National College Burma. One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49 Sule Pagoda [illegible]

WANTED—A temporary ENGINEER for the District Local Board, Belgaum. Pay Rs. 3 0-20/2-450 plus 150 permanent travelling allowance. An Assistant Engineer or Senior Upper Subordinate with a good record in the Public Works Department will be preferred. Applications should be sent through official superiors with full particulars about age, qualifications, service, caste and testimonials so as to reach before the 15th July, 1921. ARDESHIR NAVROJI, President District Local Board, Belgaum. Belgaum, 2nd July 1921.
A C9943

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Young assistant to work as a collector and general office clerk, good remuneration and better prospects to one who could give cash security. Apply personally with application in own hand writing to M/s NESTLE & ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., Ballard Road between 4 to 6 p.m.
A R719

WANTED AT ONCE—AT ALLAHABAD—For the office of the General Secretary, Indian National Congress:—(1) A competent ACCOUNTANT, well-versed in the English and Mahajani systems of Accounts with a fair knowledge of Devanagri. (2) A STENO-TYPIST in good practice both in Shorthand and Typing. (3) An ordinary TYPIST with a working knowledge of Devanagri and Urdu. (4) An experienced CLERK trained in compiling statistics. Salary according to qualifications. Apply immediately enclosing testimonials (Typists to mention specially the speed at which they can work) and stating terms to THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Indian National Congress, Anand Bhawan, ALLAHABAD.
A R9894

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET FOR season-at Poona-Wellesly Road, BENGALI LODGE, (eight Rooms with verandah on both sides) with extensive compound and garden For rent, etc. Apply to Mr TRIBHOVANDAS VIRJEEVANDAS, 5/7, Hamam Street, (Fort, Bombay.)
C R662

TO BE LET at Poona for the season:—A newly built and commodious BUNGALOW, well furnished with E. L. in good and healthy locality with 6 bedrooms and their appertances, Apply for rent and particulars to JEHANGIR NANABHOY, 16, Napier Road, Poona..
C R707

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM in Fort. Rent Rs. 50. Willing to be a subtenant also. Apply Box No. 5088, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
D R718

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—AMERICAN STEAM ENGINE for 50. gins. Sole Agents of above should apply to B. P. SAOJI, FACTORIES. Malkapur (Berar).
K R660

BOOKS & STAMPS

WANTED—Ambitious young men apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. L6

EDUCATIONAL

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy are proceeding. Apply immediately for prospectus. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R 649

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST GHEE FOR SALE. Rich, pure and excellent Kathiawar Ghee packed in hermetically Sealed tins will be sent to any address post free, 1 lb tin at Re 1/2; 2 lb tin at Rs. 2/2, 3 lb tin at Rs. 3/3; 5 lb tin at Rs. 5; 1 lb Sample tin at 0/4. All orders promptly executed. Write to the Kathiawar Dairy Co., Rajkot. Wanted agents on commission and salary. Terms liberal.
T R 675

A Young Indian having had bussiness training in America and European countries is going back to Europe and America for Import and Export business at the end of this month. Can export and import for any well known firms or persons who can give bank references. Can import and export either on commission or agency bases. Can also put in touch with some of the largest manufacturers in Europe and America. Export specialities are:—Oilseeds, oils, spices, and cotton. Imports are:—steel bars, dyes, machinery of all kinds, floortiles and all kinds of metal goods. Apply for terms and interviews after 9th to 25th July, inclusive to Box No. 5089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 720

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st December 1920 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire in accordance with Articles 119 and 120 of the Company's Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint the auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th July to the 27th July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
D. J. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1921. C9942

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the EMPIRE THEATRE, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 10 a.m., on the 24th day of July, 1921, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolutions, viz.:

FIRST:—That this meeting hereby confirms the resolution passed at the 12th Annual General meeting held on the 5th day of March, 1921, at the Gaiety Theatre and in particular (1) the resolution about the payment of dividend, and (2) the resolution accepting the joint resignation of the whole Board and appointing the following persons as directors in their instead, viz.:—

Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt.,
Dr. A. G. Viegas,
Veljee Lukhamsey Napoo, Esqr.,
F. Saldanha, Esqr.,
S. X. Vaz, Esqr.,
S. R. Khopker, Esqr.

SECOND:—This meeting resolves that Messrs. Karsondas Tackersey Rowjee, Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Lalji Shivjee and Dr. Willibal Francis Pais have ceased to be directors of the Company from the 5th day of March, 1921, the date of the said Ordinary General Meeting and does not desire that any of the said persons should act as Directors of the Company and that the Board of Directors are hereby authorised to defend on behalf of the Company any proceedings that the said Karsondas Tackersey Rowjee, Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Lalji Shivjee and Dr. Willibal Francis Pais or any of them may take.

By Order,
T. SOUSA MACHADO,
Secretary.

N.B.—1. Shareholders wishing to attend the meeting will please produce at the door their Share Certificates or Final or Full Payment Receipts, failing which they will not be admitted.

2. Persons using Share Certificates or Receipts not their own will render themselves liable to prosecution.

C9944

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System.

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No. ——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook room separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No ———
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/- Box No.—

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager,

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V. JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS by a Graduate, well up in English, French and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 5084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R712

AN English qualified PARSI ENGINEER, A.M.I.M.E., A.M.S.C.E., (London), just returned from London, having practical experience of twelve years in Mechanical and Civil Engineering with knowledge of electricity and having worked in England and South America, seeks a Post as an Engineer or Works Manager, anywhere. Apply to DALAL, 10, Main Street, Poona.
B R714

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—OVERLAND 4 with all accessories Run 3,000 miles carefully owner driven, now working better than NEW Apply for price and other particulars to Mr ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, Moti Bazar Bombay.
J A R687

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to also. Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road [illegible]
J A [illegible]

TO MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS. If you have furniture, cotton, yarn and cloth bales, lime, bricks, sand, coal, stone, etc., etc., to convey from one place to another for export or any other purpose, we are ready to offer you our 3 and 5 Ton Lorries on turns, hour or day conditions as desired. For rates and other particulars please apply or see:—C. K. LALAN AND CO., Managing Agents, [illegible] Transport Co., Ltd. 283, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No 2880.
JA R 9776

EDUCATIONAL

THE LACK OF SPECIALISED TRAINING MAY EXTINGUISH YOUR PROSPECTS. Whereas, a course of regular instructions under efficient teachers, will materialise your innate business ability. For particulars write to THE PRINCIPAL, Bombay Shorthand and Typewriting School, 629, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
M R668

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—54 B. H. P. GAS ENGINE complete with suction gas plant cooling tanks complete new 20 N. H. P. Vertical Boilers, 12 ft. and 16 ft. gap bed screw cutting Lathes Nos 24 and 31 Disintegrators 8 Ton Steam Road Roller by Ruston Proctor, 20 N. H. P. Marshall's double cylinder Portable Steam Engine, various other Vertical Boilers, Portable Steam Engines. Planing Machine. Send for latest stock list B. D. BERY [illegible] Telegrams "Endeavour" Calcutta [illegible] Ripon Street, Calcutta.
T C [illegible]

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEHER LAC COMPANY LIMITED.—A sound investment for share and Agency. Apply to Hd. Office, 97, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
T

STENO ELECTRIC TEETHING STRAP enables the children to surmount all troubles of teething quite cheerfully. Price Re. 1. Write to MANAGER, Steno House, Chack Phulan, Amritsar.
T R713

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

On account of the Parties Concerned.

3 tons of 3/8 in. Round Mild Steel Rods.
4 tons of ½ in. Round Mild Steel Rods.
2 tons of ¼ in. Round Mild Steel Rods.
2553 Steel Flats of various sizes.
257 Steel Joists of various sizes.

Offers invited and full particulars from,
SKIPPERS & CO., LTD.
16, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay
T A C9658

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI [illegible] the sole surviving administrator of the estate of the late [illegible] sold by Public Auction on the 24th day of [illegible], the undermentioned property belonging to Attaahussein Maghdumbux in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him by the indenture of mortgage, dated 13th day of March, 1920, and made between the said Haji [illegible] and the said Attaahussein Maghdumbux and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Attaahussein Maghdumbux and at such sale our clients being the highest bidder were declared to be the purchasers thereof. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes and to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if, any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent (free from Sanad) land or ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of the Ali Umer Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 954, 955 and 956 and New Nos. 8130, Old Survey Nos. 1883, 1884 and 1885 and New Survey No. 818 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6036 and Street Nos. 177, 179, 181 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by Sweepers passage on the West by the said Ali Umer Street on the North by another property of the Mortgagor mortgaged to the Mortgagee and on the South by the property of Khatri Ahmed Sulleman.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1921.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 9949

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM ABDUL KAYUM, of Poona Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being in the village (Nisbat) Mahi in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli in Poona District Haveli, containing by admeasurement one acre and three gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 155, Pot No. 6 assessment Rs. 3-9-0 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Nisbat Mujari's boundary, on or towards the West by the Bund Garden Road, on or towards the North by land bearing Pot No. 5 and on or towards the South by Miya Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chhotani's property and which property is now occupied by the vendor.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,

C9948 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE. JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of GOKALDAS ATMARAM, late a Clerk of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, widower, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

LAXMIDAS ATMARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Ville Parle, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of June, 1921.

Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

C9946

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BOBINS AND FURNITURE.

SUIT NO. 2848 OF 1920.

Chotalal vs. Lalbhoy.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, 1921 sell by Public Auction at Fort Holy Chuckla at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) one large lot containing about 203 bags large and small assorted bobins, and furniture containing cupboard, writing tables chairs and one typewriter. The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposite of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF "RANAULT" MOTOR CAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner:—

1 "Ranault" Motor Car, 4 Cylinder, 5 seater in running order with accessories.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

MESSRS MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "KARRIER" MOTOR LORRY.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1921, at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazaar, by order of the parties concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Khajotia:—

One "Karrier" Motor Lorry, 5 tons, 4 cylinders, 50 h.p. zenith carburretor, bosch magneto No. 304, almost new and in complete working order.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PERSONS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY ON THE WEST OF THE AGRIPADA ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND ON NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Ismail Dossa Hoosainbhai Ismail and Gulamhusein Ismail, and with the concurrence of the mortgagees Messrs. Currimbhai and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Premises the two undermentioned properties—The Sale of the Property on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST LOT.—All that the land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts situated on the Improvement Trust West Agripada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay known as plot No. 89 of the said estate and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper passage, on the East by Motibai Street, on the South by Circus Avenue, and on the West by plot No. 84 of the said estate, and forms a portion of premises bearing new Survey No. 3528 and is assessed by the Municipality along with plot No. 84 under E Ward No. 4145 Street No. 85.

The buildings materials being loose on the spot will be sold at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH JULY, 1921 AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECOND LOT.—All that land admeasuring 220 square yards or thereabouts situate on the being plot No. 16 of the Improvement Trust's Nowrojee Hill Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the passage belonging to the proposed play ground on the South by plot No. 18 of the Nowrojee Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Thakursey Teju—on the East by the Chinch Bunder Road and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the said estate and forms a portion of the premises bearing new Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3780 and Street No. 20.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

The buildings materials being loose on the spot will be sold at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

By the order of Messrs. Payne and Co., the Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Jivanlal Panalal and Bhagwanlal Panalal and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ramkrishna Mahadeo Chonker, pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage dated 4th June, 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 6th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable property:—

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) situate at Mahim in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 242, New No. 3910, Old Survey No. 1/333, New Survey No. 1/1618 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4504, 4507, 4494, 4493, 4499 (a), Street No. 864, 864A, 867, 854, 853 and 869 (a) and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Krishnarao Pandoo, on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Borrower and on or towards the East by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office at Mercantile Building, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

AUTION SALE OF 39 BALES OF AMERICAN ROW COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

SALE TODAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

By the order of the Insurance Company concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell THIS DAY TUESDAY the 5th inst at 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sagar Press "D" Godown at Colaba the following bales:—

39 bales of American Row Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

N. B.—Payment cash.

AUCTION SALE OF THORN LAUNCH.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. H. J. Dixon and Co., works at Mazagone Road near Tram Terminus the well-known Launch "Thorn" of Composite body, 50 H. P., 35 ft. long, 8½ ft. Breadth, 6 ft. deep, 4½ ft. draught. Thorny croft engine. Property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of W. Meyers, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 63, Rebsch Street, Byculla Club, the household furniture consisting of drawing room suites, dining table, chairs, English sideboard, single and double beds, mirror door almyrahs, dinner service writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, safe, utensils, crockeries etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 145 BARRELS OF STAG BRAND "COAL PITCH ARRIVED PER S. S. "CLAN CHALLAN" AND S. S. "CLAN MACKELLAR."

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

By the order of Messrs. C. T. Bowring and Co. (India), Ltd., and on account and risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 145 Barrels of Stag Brand Coal Pitch arrived per s. s. "Clan Chattan" and s. s. "Clan Mackellar" TO-DAY TUESDAY the 5th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Adamji Kaderbhoy's Godown in 5th Lane, Kamatipura:—

C. T. 2/60 B. Co.—91 barrels Coal Pitch.

Bowring Co. Bombay—91 strong Export Barrels each 3¼ cwts. gross Coal Pitch "Stag Brand."

C. T. 2/60 B. Co. 54 barrels Coal Pitch.

Bowring Co. Bombay—54 strong Export Barrels each 3¼ cwts. gross Coal Pitch "Stag Brand."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 300 WATERPROOF OVERCOATS AND 100 TARPAULINS.

On THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort:—

300 Waterprpof Overcoats.

100 Tarpaulins of various sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 5th July at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the proprietor, the Ordinary of the Archdiocese of Bombay, the Building Materials of the following row of Buildings for demolition and removal.

Buildings bearing Nos. 35 to 41 at Nedows Street, Fort, consisting of the old Arch-Bishop's residence, Press premises, shops, out houses, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read at the time of Auction Sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent. on the purchase money will be required at the time of sale.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 7th of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi and by virtue of and in exercise of power of sale reserved to the said second mortgagee under the indenture of second mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1920, and made between the mortgagor—Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the one part and the second mortgagee of the other part, subject to the encumbrances created by and the mortgage debt secured by the equitable mortgage dated the 13th day of March, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the Universal Trading Co., Ltd., of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay containing formerly by admeasurement 2,856 square yards or thereabouts and now measuring 2,520 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 303, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 3109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 2257—2266 and Street Nos., 4361 and 2 to 9 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the Cart of Mahomed Alli Bin Mahomed Husein Rogay, on or towards the North by the property of Munchershaw Aderji Nullwalla and others and Carell Wadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Naranji Dwarkadas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Clubvalla, Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees at their office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.

Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Marwadi Virchand Dala, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Naran Moreshwar Ghanalkar and Govind Gangadhar Koparkar:—

2 Diamond rings, of about 2½, 1¾ ratis.

1 gold ponchi set with emeralds.

1 gold ornaments, 2 gold rings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND USERS.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 10TH JULY, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT SANDHURST ROAD, OPPOSITE GLOBE CINEMA.

AUCTION SALE of all the latest designed Jewellery, Diamonds, etc., Show Cases, Safe Furniture, etc., of a going concern name—The Bharatkhand Jewellery Mart, with its Goodwill.

On SUNDAY, the 10th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place by order of the partners of The Bharatkhand Jewellery Mart, all the latest pattern high class jewellery of the said Mart including rings, earrings, necklaces, kudas, nose rings, collar buttons, collars, single and double lined pearl bangles, etc., set with diamond, emerald, rubies and necklace set with pearls and rubies, silver vase, show cases, safe, etc., with its goodwill.

The above is on view and will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 8th July 1921 at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, aluminium, gun metal pigs, cupro nickel, nickel mixed, zinc scrap, brass, copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents I P flies inner, walls and G S 160 lbs., lamps old, stoves, axes pick head, felt old, leather old, watches and clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, carssons, canvas old, tin old, burrows wheels, blankets old, anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamelware, web old, jhools, steel cost scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows, rags old cloths, boxes of sorts, mattris cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose old, doosootic old, tanks, carts and wheels of srts, balance springs, camp kattles, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old drugs gun etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE, B710 Government Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY

at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Are you a virtuous Wife?

DON'T DECIDE UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN

ANITA STEWART

IN

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

Drama in 6 Reels.

From the Two MILLION Edition Book by OWEN JOHNSON with Five Star Cast.

A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION.

A WONDERFUL COMBINATION.

A story of real married wife—A beautiful star, and a revelation for husbands

ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS.

This Sat. 9th July

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"The Safety Curtain."

A story of Anglo-Indian Life by

ETHEL M. DELL.

THE EMPRESS

The House for Thrilling Serials

TO-DAY

At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A PATHE SERIAL

A PATHE SERIAL

Pathe presents for the First Time

AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY DRAMA

A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful

JUANITA HANSEN

and

WARNER OLAND

ALSO

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

The World's Greatest Laugh-Raiser

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his Latest Riot of Fun

"Behind the Screen"

IN 2 REELS

THE

MAJESTIC

Adventure! Sensation! Mystery!

Here is a serial of adventure that will make you tingle to the tune of it—sensational smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless and a thread of tantalizing mystery will grip you tight.

HIDDEN DANGERS

A VITAGRAPH SERIAL

Shows at, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Prices as Usual

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

An amazing drama of the strangest character of the west.

His Mind will surprise you!

His cunning will stagger you!

His intrigue will astound you!

"THE KILLER"

A thriller from the powerful story of STEWART EDWARD WHITE

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

A PATHE SERIAL

George B. Seitz

in

"VELVET FINGERS"

with

MARGOERITE COURTOT

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.

Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

PRICES as usaul

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

A THUNDERING POWERFUL SERIAL OF UNEXCEPTIONAL MERIT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-night and This Week the

OPENING 6 PARTS

of their Mighty, Lightning Serial

"The Lurking Peril"

"The Lurking Peril"

"The Lurking Peril"

Featuring the popular Stars

GEORGE LARKIN and ANNE LUTHER

He signed an uncanny contract, agreeing to sell his body to a noted scientist after his death. Peril thereafter pursued him, and death lurked at every footstep.

DO NOT MISS THE OPENING CHAPTERS.

It is a Serial that has during the last three days created a great furore in the city.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

To-Night, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD).

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week a Superb Society Drama full of tense interest and exciting events

"Human Driftwood"

"Human Driftwood"

"Human Driftwood"

(5 Reels—5000 feet)

The Story of a millionaire, who was disappointed in Love in the great, teeming city, but who found real Love in the wild ice-bound regions of Alaska.

"HUMAN DRIFTWOOD"

Featuring

ROBERT WARWICK and FRANCES NELSON.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Larry Simon Comedy: "The Stage Hand."

To-Night at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Telephone Message.

John—Hallow.

Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced.

J.—Yes.

H.—Is your kit alright.

J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.

H.—Have you tried DODHY SONS? Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.

J.—Do they undertake repair also.

H.—Yes. They do, and do it VERY NICELY, and their CHARGES ARE MODERATE. I had my bat repaired from them.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203, Price Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 55, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PENS!!! RAZORS!!! WATCHES!!

FRESH STOCK.

Prompt Execution.

Blackbird Re. 2-11, Watermans Re. 6-7, Swan Re. 4-8, Safety Re. 6-4, Hardware Re. 2-6, Blackbird Nib Re. 1-12, Kropp Razor Re 8-14, German Crown and Sword Re. 8-8, German Liliput Re. 2-12, Wilkinson Re. 4-4, Joseph Rodgers Re. 2-8, Railway Regulator Pocket, Re. 4-14, Nickel, 13in., cylinder Re. 6-8, Nickel, 12in. 10 Jew, Lever Rad Re. 12-8; Silver, 13 Lever, 15 Jew Rad Rs. 20; Rolled Gold square 13in., 10 Jew Rad or plain Re. 17-8, Rolled Gold, 12½ lever, Fully Jew, Fine Rad, Paris shaped Re. 29, Rolled Gold Expanding Bracelet Re. 6-8, Silver Re. 3, Pocket Electric Lamp Re. 4-8, Rubber Stamps of all Designs, Re. 4, Cycles, Typewriters, Spare Parts and Accessories for all things and Stationery Available Whole Sale and Retail.

LOVELUCK & CO.,

Post Box 293, Madras.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY,

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 20-6-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 3rd 1919.	June 1st to 3rd 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 06	27 12	30 75	9 [illegible]
Fort (St. Ga. Hpl.)	0 20	26 02	33 93	11 96
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0 19	23 12	33 78	13 93
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	—	—	35 46	13 15
Kemp & Co. (C. Hil	—	—	—	—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th July 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi. Humidity is in defect and temperature considerably higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in considerable defect and temperature much higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jodhpur and moderately clouded at Bikaner. Humidity is in defect in the eastern and southern districts of Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature is higher than usual except on the west Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.55" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded, and except at Raipur and Chanda humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual over the division.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.21" 0.44" and 0.30" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is above normal at Malegaon, Sholapur and Bijapur but below it at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain on the Madras coast and in north Malabar and the Konkan, while a few falls have occurred in Mysore, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.55" at Jubbulpore and 1.10" at Nagapatam. Humidity is in defect and day temperature higher than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West and the west Central Provinces; night temperature is also above normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The sea is reported as rough from Colombo, Karachi and Dwarka, The Bombay monsoon current remains weak.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be local on the west coast and in Madras, east Hyderabad and the east Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd July 1921.

The Arabian Sea monsoon remains weak generally. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and the Konkan and local in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Bengal, south-eastern half of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point one inch; Mergui, Tavoy, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab four; Moulmein, Bassein, Dhubri, Narayanganj two; Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong eight; Mymensingh, Begra Seoni one and Hanamkonda three quarters.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.862
Temperature of Air — degrees —	84 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer — " —	78 5
Dew Point — " —	76 5
Relative humidity of Air " —	0 774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10) —	4 4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees —	88 8
Minimum do do " —	80 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. miles	133
Fall of Rain inches	0.08
Total fall during month "	0 36
do. year "	27 15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 4th	01

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
Sunday	0th July	m 2	33	27	8
		2	59a	29	1

LOW WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
Sunday	10th July	m3	29	16	4
		9	28a	16	8

ABBE HAMON'S

WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.

A New consignments have just arrived. Buy your stocks immediately to avoid disappointment.

Sole Agents for the East—

Phillips & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

NOVA VITA

A highly nourishing and flesh forming Tonic Food. Invaluable for Consumptives and weak people. Increases the weight from 6 to 10 pounds in a month's time. Give it a trial.

Sole Agents for the East—

Phillips & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 4.

The Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 344 and after touching Rs. 345 gradually went down till Rs. 340½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 341½. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 341½ and Rs. 342½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 345. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 341 and advanced till Rs. 344 closing at Rs. 341½.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady on Saturday last. Sellers here were not inclined to operate owing to absence of rains in many of the cotton growing districts.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 4th July 1921

Fully Good Broach	July-August	..	341 1/2
" " Bengal	July	..	265
" "	September	..	280
Fine Oomra	July	" ..	323
" "	September	..	341 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 4th July 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August, ...	341
Fully Good Bengal	July, ...	264
Fully Good Bengal	September ...	271
Fine Oomra's	July, ...	325
" "	September,	341

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 4th July 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F.	Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	.. 285	270	253	..
M.G. Oomra's No. 1	340	330	315	..
M.G. Oomra's No. 2	370	360	345	..
M.G. Oomra's No. 3	355	345	330	..
M.G. Bengal	..	350	340	325
Southern 7	.. ..	..	355	345

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2nd July, 1921.

	..	11,071 Bales
Wheat	..	14,127 Qrs.
Linseed	..	6,520 "
Rape, etc.	..	Nil "
Gingelly seed	..	45 "
Poppyseed	..	33 "
Groundnuts	..	1,695 "
Castorseed	..	3 "
Rice	..	6,115 "
Myrabollams	..	Nil "
Cottonseed	..	9578 "
Mowrasad	..	Nil "
Gram	..	1828 "
Jowar	..	24 "
Masur	..	Nil "
Barley	..	129 "
Bajra	..	2,214 "
Coal	..	6401 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 4.

T T on London, 1/3-5/16.
D D on London, 1/3-11/32.
D D on Paris, France 230.
3 M/st D A, Francs 220.
T T on Japan, Rs. 202.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 194.
London Silver Spot D, 35¼d.
London Silver Forward D, 35¼d.
American Cross Rate, 3.73¼d.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 46.50.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 87.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-21, 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96-8.
3½ per cent Paper, 59.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1978, 65.

SHARES.

The market rules fairly steady during the day.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2300, Bombay Cotton 1200, Bombay Dyeing 1745 Xrt, Century 1160, Central India 4350, Colaba Land 2/50, Crescent 727/8, Currimbhoy 1880, David 1627/8, Fazul bhoy 1525, Finlay 1060, Indian Bleaching 180 xd, Indore Malwa 720, Kasturchand 1450, Kohi noor 3310, New Great 935, Pearls 1240, Phoenix 1130, Shapurji 423/12, Simplex 865, Swan 1165 Swadeshi 1760, Tata Mill 1550.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 690, Bombay Burma 580, Bombay Burma N 1 170 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 15/6, Bombay Tramway 131/4, Bombay Steam 207/8, Bundi Cement 35/8, Indian Cement 3½ xd, Katni ord 285, Katni def 1380, New India Insurance 1 discount, Shivrajpur 31/12, Tata ord 112/8 xd, Tata def 630 xd, Tata Hydro 960, Tata Oil 77/8, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 11/8 discount.

Hon. Mr. A. F. Whyte, President, Legislative Assembly, will shortly leave Simla on five weeks tour mainly with a view to see some of the Provincial Legislative Councils in session. He will first visit Calcutta where he will probably stay from the 5th to the 9th July; at Dacca he will stay from the 10th to the 16th after which he will proceed to Patna for two days After visiting Lucknow he will reach Poona for six days' stay from 27th to 1st August. Bombay will next be visited and Ahmednagar will be reached on the 2nd. Therefrom he returns to Simla about 7th after halting at Delhi on the way

SINUSES
are cured without operation.
Rajvaid
Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj
152, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

MR. GANDHI'S SYSTEM.

ITS BEAUTY.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The "Catholic Herald" of India has the following comments on Mahatma Gandhi and his political India:—"We do not believe that Indian people's readiness for independence can be measured in lakhs of rupees; that whereas they are not ready for Swarajya with the Tilak Fund standing at forty lakhs they will be ripe for it when it will reach a crore. But we do believe that if Mr. Gandhi succeeds in hammering his psychological ideals into his countrymen, there is not nation on earth that will dare to lay hands on Indian people. Had India been Christian, India would have stood free long ago for Catholic sacramental system is a source of Soul force that no human conception could ever rival. But of its human substitutes Mr. Gandhi's system is certainly best and it were mean to close one's eyes on its beauty. It tells Indians to build his nationhood-on the strength of his character rather than on that of his weapons—to keep his hands off what he considers evil, to respect his inferiors, to honour manual labour, to be sober, self-reliant, self-possessed, not to claim respect but to command it, to refuse to submit to materialism and the industrialism of the West and above all to sink his virtues into his politics.

MR. GANDHI AT KAMATHIPURA.

OUR DUTY TOWARDS FALLEN MEN AND WOMEN.

A meeting was held at Kamathipura on Sunday night to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu accompanied Mr. Gandhi. There was a large audience, including many women. Mr. Silam welcomed the Mahatma on behalf of the audience and presented him with the purse which contained Rs. 2,137.

Mahatma Gandhi, in accepting the purse, said he had come to Kamatipura not because they were offering him money, but because he wanted to have a talk with the residents of Kamatipura. Kamatipura was a place infested with "mavalis" (vagabonds) and prostitutes. He appealed to his brothers and sisters to purify these people and lift them up from the unfortunate position in which they had fallen. These fallen sisters and brothers, they should consider as ther own sisters and brothers and mothers and treat them with consideration. Until they did their duty to these unfortunate people, they could never be fit for Swaraj. This was their primary duty.

They next had to consider their duty to their country. Every woman should make it a point of using a *charkha* in her house, as it was a potent means of saving her chastity. He knew of women, whose modesty had been outraged, because they had to resort to breaking stones on the roadside, and was it not better for these women to work on the *charkha* in their homes and thus earn their means of livelihood? Women were compelled to break stones and even to resort to prostitution for the sake of their daily bread. Indians could put a stop to the spread of vice and redeem their sisters by means of the *charkha* Every household must have its *charkha*. That was a sure means for the winning of Swaraj also.

The duty before every Indian was now clear. They had collected the one crore required for their work, and their next step towards winning Swaraj was the complete boycott of all foreign cloth. They had to take it up at once and this must be completed by the beginning of August 1st.

Referring to the question of drink, he congratulated the people of Byculla on the splendid way the picketing was done in that Ward. He advised the pickets not to use a single vulgar or bad word to the people. Everything must be done in a quiet and peaceful way They must appeal to the drunkards to give up drinking, but not the least force should be used towards them. They must appeal to the drunkards to give up a vice which was not only ruining them and their families, but the whole Indian social fabric, The pickets should tell these people that gutter water was better and more pure than drink, for while the former contaminated the body. the latter contaminated the soul. Liquor polluted the soul and the mind of the people and must, therefore, be given up. The pickets should advice the drunkards in this way and ask them not to resort to the grog shops for the sake of their ownselves and also thier country. If the authorities prevented them from doing their duty, the pickets should tell them that they were doing their duty to their country and trying to save it from a terrible abyss. If the authorities fire at the pickets, then let the pickets be ready to receive a second shot. For, while it was not their duty to retaliate or raise their hands against anybody, theirs was the duty to die and to suffer quietly whatever difficulties might come in their way. Only by quiet suffering could they become the heroes that India wanted now. They must keep their temper in all circumstances, and never retaliate. Patience and suffering must be their lot, in the cause of their country. By doing their duty fearlessly to their country, by suffering for it, they would surely win Swaraj.

SCANDAL OF CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN STATE RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 1.

A special cable to the "Hindu" dated 30th June from London says:—"Newspapers are giving prominence to a huge contract for steel axles for Indian state railways which the Americans obtained by underquoting British firms by thirty per cent. The cable also states—though some orders were given to foreign firms, yet the stores are almost wholly being purchased in Britain.

"WHAT IS DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ?"

MR. PAL AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 2.

A public meeting was convened last evening at which Mr. Bepin Chandar Pal was to speak. But as Mr. Pal has been advised by the doctor not to strain his brain in his present state of health, his small written speech was read by his son, Babu Gian Naranjan. In the course of the speech Mr. Pal said a Hindu Raj or a Moslem Raj or a Sikh Raj would be no better substitute for a British Raj. What they were fighting for was an Indian Democratic Swaraj and not for Swaraj of any particular race of people of India. In other words when those who carry on the Government of India would be responsible and removable by those whom they govern, it was then that true democratic Swaraj would come to India.

But to the speaker there was no politics which was not religion. The moral and spiritual value of all governments were determined by their capacity to bring out the good in man. The ideal of democratic Swarajya which help every adult to feel that he was a free man was, therefore, not a mere political ideal but a great spiritual ideal too. They must guard ideal and spirit of true democracy because so much depended upon that both politically and spiritually in the present national struggle in India.

Swarajya was to him the way to fulfilment of the highest aspirations of prophets of every race and dreams of poets of every land It was the way to uplift to the level of the divine. As such, those who were working for true democratic Swaraj in India were working for the good of the whole world. When, therefore, India had built up a concrete embodiment of this great spiritual ideal, she would present the whole world something which the world had not got yet, something worth working, living and if need be dying for.

FIRST ASTROLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON 16th JULY

The first Astrological Conference will hold its session at Poona on the 16th and 17th of July 1921 under the Presidentship of Shrigut Daji Nagesh Apte B.A.LL.B. High Court Pleader Baroda.

The Members of the Reception Committee were duly elected at a public meeting held on the 26th of June 1921. On the same occasion Mr. V. M. Potdar B.A.LL.B. was elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee and Messrs. Pandit Raghunath Shastri Patwardhan, R. V. Karandikar B.A. and J. D. Sane were elected as joint secretaries. The reception committee consists of more than fifty members of whom Prof. V. B. Naik, M.A., Mr. N. C. Kelkar B.A.LL.B. Prof., S. M. Paranjpe M. A. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar M.A.LL.B. Mr. V. M. Potdar B.A.LL.B., Mr. R. V. Patwardhan B.A.LL.B. and Mr. V. T. Agashe M. C. E. are the distinguished members among others.

His Holiness Shrimat Jagad Guru Shankeracharya of Karvir and Sankeshwar has kindly consented to grace the occasion. The following subjects will be discussed at the session. Persons wishing to read papers on the subjects below mentioned should send them to the secretaries at least a week before the conference.

(1) Astrology and its critics; (2) Astrology and its fundamental principles; (3) Its utility; (4) Its present condition and how to improve it; (5) Researches and Books of authority on the subject; (6) Its scope and its extent; All communications should be Addressed to Astrological conference office, 246 Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" CENTENARY.

LORD READING CONGRATULATES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The "Englishman" to-day celebrates its hundredth anniversary and publishes a special Centenary number giving the history of the paper since its foundation as John Bull, a name which was changed a few years later to its present title. Messages of congratulation have been received from a large number of prominent persons and newspapers in different parts of the Empire. The former include Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Reading, Mr. Montagu, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hardinge, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Lord Ronaldshey Lord Carmichael, Lord Crew, Lord Middleton, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Burnham, Sir Surendra Nath Bannerji and Babu Bepin Chandra Pal. Lord Reading in the course of his message says:—

"There was never a period when India stood more in need of a powerful and independent press. The Englishman" has the courage of its convictions and therefore carries authority even from those who differ from its conclusions. Lord Reading trusts that the "Englishman" will continue its efforts to promote true and hearty co-operation between the British and the Indians in the pursuit of their common object, welfare and happiness of India.

Mr. Montagu says:—"I reflect that since the development of free Institution in India the country owes so immeasurable a debt to the newspaper press. The centenary of the oldest paper in that country is an event of profound interest calling on general grounds for congratulations. He trusts that in its second century the Englishman will use its enterprise and influence with increasing determination to promote co-operation between the Indian and European communities.

It has been finally decided to hold the Madras Provincial Conference on 15th and 16th July in consultation with the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to suit the date of Mr. Gandhi's arrival.—(A. P.).

Remember the Date Remember the Date
TO
Help the Middle Classes
ALTHOUGH OUR PRICES ARE ALREADY
50 PER CENT. CHEAPER
BUT IN ORDER TO HELP THE MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE
WE SHALL ALLOW
25 per cent. Discount
ON OUR
NEW RAIN COATS
From 5th to 9th instant only
Please Remember the Date and do not
Miss this Chance
It will never come Again
K. C. MARROTT
189, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

"A LITANY OF PIOUS HOPES."

LORD READING ON TURKISH TREATY

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital": "Ever since the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny it has been a cardinal point of the domestic policy of the Government of India to conciliate the Mussulmans of the country by extraordinary concessions to their religious sentiments and political prejudices. It is, therefore, an irony of fate that all the egregious kushi-karaoing has been powerless to prevent a movement so dangerous to peace as the Khilafat agitation, in the absence of which the Gandhi non-cooperation stunt could be laughed to scorn by *dii majores* of Simla. To take the sting out of that agitation is now the chief business of the official propagandist, he be the Viceroy or Professor Rushbrook Williams, and the labour has not even that inspiration of probable success which cheered the enterprise of the mythological Theban. Lord Reading on Friday last indexed the despair of the Olympian congregation *de propaganda fide* when in his reply to an address from the Ahmadiyyah community of Indian Mussulmans he said:—

It does seem as if there are some among the Indian Moslems who are more anxious to find fault with the British Government and more desirous of embarrassing British rule in India than they are of recognising efforts that are made to placate and and even to content the Indian Moslems.

"It was Lord Action who said that a critic is one, who, when he lights on an interesting statement, begins by suspecting it. The present editor of "The Bombay Chronicle," the organ *par excellence* of the Khilafat agitation, is a critic of this kidney and knowledge of Turkish affairs is no intimate, his advocacy of the Turkish cause so fearless, that it behoves official apologists to be reticent of loose generalisations which invite attack in many directions.

"It was a strange turn of the wheel of fortune which ensconced Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the English convert to Mahomedanism, in the editorial chair of the paper founded by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the great Parsee statesman. For the Higher Bureaucracy nothing could be more inconvenient or embarrassing, for the author of "Said the Fisherman" is a literary man with an European reputation whom it would be madness to treat in the same rough and ready manner as Mr. Benjammen Horniman, who was a journalist and nothing more. At least once a week the editorial columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" are illumined by revealing side-lights on the story of Turkey's participation in the late world war on the side of Germany. They are manipulated by a master-hand sure of his facts and arrogantly confident in the logic of his deductions. I do not know if Lord Reading puts this author in the category of mischief-makers he condemned in the passage which I have quoted from his latest speech. I can hardly think so, for this champion of Islam readily admits that were it left to the Government of India Turkey would receive consideration which has enveloped him since his arrival in India he will have to make a Haroun-al-Rashid tour in the regions where the District Officers reign supreme."

RANGOON NEWS.

OTTAMA CASE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 1.

The Director of Industries leaves for Calcutta, on Monday next, to attend the meeting in connection with the schools of mines and metallurgy on the 8th instant.

At a meeting of the representative of all the communities of Insein held to-day it was resolved to regard Parsis in the Insein Municipal election as Indians.

In a fire which broke out last evening in the Oil Refining Department of Burma Oil Company, Mr. Ross European Engineer in charge and 15 Indian workmen were badly burnt two of whom have since succumbed.

Rice market has fluctuated but is higher at 590 with reports of demand from India. Paddy is 225 to 230. Complaints of dearness of rice to retail purchasers is made an argument for the re-imposition of control. Rangoon prices are still above those of Indian and Java markets. Exports from Rangoon to the end of June amounted to 328000 tons higher than the figure for the corresponding period in 1920.

The Local Government has increased the value of the University Scholarships to a flat rate of Rs. 300 annually for all races, thus removing the grievance of racial inequality involved.

Orders will be passed in the Ottama case next week.

TWO NON-COOPERATORS ON TRIAL,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Hearing of the case against Hakim Syed-ul-Rahaman, a Khilafat preacher and, Pundit Ajudhya Prasad Arya charged under Section 124A, Penal Code, for having as alleged on 13th April last in a speech delivered in Mirzapur Park, used words and expressions calculated to bring Government into contempt and excite disaffection began to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the forenoon. A procession consisting of the Khilafat and Congress volunteers wearing badges paraded streets and proceeded towards the police court. Most of them were not allowed to enter the court premises and a large crowd collected on the road round the court and they cheered as the accused came in the prison van. The Police Commissioner and two assistant commissioners and a large number of the European sergeants and armed police were there to maintain order. The Magistrate examined two witnesses and adjourned the case to the 8th. As the accused was being removed to jail the crowd cheered and strew flowers and garlands on the prison van. A young man among the crowd was knocked down and seriously injured by a taxi-cab and another was badly hurt. The crowd was orderly.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

WARWICKSHIRE Vs. AUSTRALIANS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 4.

At the end of the first day's play in match between Australians and Warwickshire had all been dismissed for 262, while the Australians were 148 for four wickets.

INDIVIDUAL SCORE.

LONLON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 4.

The match, which began at Birmingham to-day was not, as given in the fixture list, against the Midland Counties, but against Warwickshire. Warwickshire batted confidently on a perfect wicket. The Reverend E. T. Waddy, formerly of New South Wales was top-scorer with 50. His effort was warmly applauded by the ten thousand specators gathered and also by the Australians themselves.

Bowling for the Australians, Hendry had four wickets for 64 and Ryder three for 62.

The Australians had made 148 for four wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. Bardsley contributed 60, including two chances and ten fours. The Warwickshire fielding was poor.

AUSTRALIANS AWARDED GOLD MEDALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 4.

Armstrong has received eleven gold medals from Mr. F. R. Spofforth for the players who participated in the hundredth Test Match at Nottingham on May 28.

WARWICKSHIRE DRAW WITH AUSTRALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

The match between the Australians and Warwickshire was resumed at Birmingham to-day. The weather was cool but the sky was overcast. The wicket was in good condition. The Australians' innings terminated for 506 runs of which Armstrong contributed 117 including fourteen fours and Oldfield 123 including 17 fours.

The Warwickshire fielding was very poor and their attack lacked variety, their bowlers being demoralised. The Australians' innings lasted for 285 minutes. Warwickshire had made 118 for 6 wickets when stumps were drawn. Quaife played excellent, confident cricket for his 59 as also did Partridge, an old Cambridge Blue, for his 37. Together they realised 60 runs and played out time.

The match was drawn.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

PARKIN AND HARDINGE REQUESTED TO PLAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 4.

The presence of Parkin and Hardinge has been requested at the Third Test Match It is stated that Mead is very doubtful as to whether he will be able to play owing to a cut which he sustained to his left eye by a rising ball in an Essex match, yesterday.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 4.

Northants beat Blamorgan by an innings and 129 runs.

Lancashire beat Worcester by an innings and 111 runs.

Yorkshire beat Bloucestershire by an innings and 51 runs.

Essex beat Hampshire by an innings and 55 runs.

Match between the Australians and Warwickshire resulted in a draw.

WARWICKS. AUSTRALIA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

On the second day Australians were all out for 506 and Warwickshire were 118 for 6 wickets when stumps were draw.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 4.

The Princess of Wales Stakes (Newmarket) was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

Orpheus	1
Franklin	2
Copyright	3

Seven ran.

Won by one and a half and two lengths

Betting:—11 to 10 against Orpheus, 5 to 1 against Franklin, and 100 to 8 against Copyright.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 4.

Wimbledon:—Ladies Doubles:—Third Round:—Miss Shepherd and Miss Hawkins beat Madame Borman and Mrs. Weston 6/2, 6/2.

Mixed Doubles:—Second Round:—L. S. Deane and Mrs. Gracey beat Roper Barrett and Mrs. Clayton 6/4, 6/4. Fisher and Mrs. Peacock beat Prebble and Mrs. Geen 6/2, 6/4.

Third Round:—Fisher and Mrs. Peacock beat Jarvis and Miss Shepherd 6/3, 6/1.

Ladies Singles:—Final:—Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Satterthwaite 6/1, 6/0.

FURTHER RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 4.

Wimbledon: Final Round:

Mens Singles (Allcomers) Norton, (South African) beat Aloned (Spain) 5/7, 4/6, 7/5, 6/3, 6/3

Norton meets Tilden in the Challenge Round.

Wimbledon.—Third Round of the Mixed Doubles. Scroope and Mrs. Armstrong beat Deane and Mrs. Gracey 11/9, /2.

A. Lowe and Gordon Lowe beat Jacob and Deane 6/1, 6/3, 4/6, 6/0, 13/11.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

RENEWAL POSTPONED.

TIME ALLOWED FOR OPINIONS FROM DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. July 4.

It is stated on good authority that probably the question of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty will be postponed for several months in which the existing treaty would automatically continue in order to enable Mr. Hughes and Mr. Meighen to return home and consult their colleagues and if necessary obtain a referendum vote of their own people upholding or rejecting the proposals which were to be settled by the Imperial Conference.

In this connection Reuter learns from an authoritative source that Anglo-Japanese discussions are in progress with a view to leaving sufficient time adequately to discuss the question of renewal of the alliance, but up to the present there has been no decision.

JAPANESE INTERESTS IN THE STRAITS.

HIGH COMMISSIONER ON TURKISH AGGRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., July 4.

A message from Constantinople states that Count Uonida, the Japanese High Commissioner in the course of an interview stated that Japan was deeply interested in the question of the Straits, which must not be allowed to fall under the domination of a single nation. He is also reported to have declared that "the Turks wish to regain by force of arms the territories lost during the war. That is impossible".

MR. U. OTTAMA.

SENTENCED TO 20 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 4.

The District Magistrate of Manbin today passed orders on charges against Mr. U. Ottama, Buddhist Monk, and finding him guilty sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment.

N. C.-O. AT CHITTAGONG.

LOCAL LEADERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, July 3.

A notice has been issued prohibiting processions without permission.

Mr. Sen Gupta, a well-known local leader, Swami Dinanda and five others have been arrested for disobeying the notice and nine volunteers also have been arrested.

MARTIN CO.'S RY. STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The strike of the men employed on Messrs. Martin and Company's Light Railways ended, the men having resumed work on Government's agreeing at the request of both the Company and men's representatives to constitute a special conciliation board to examine the causes of recent strikes on those railways.

GONDAL RY MEN'S STRIKE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JETALSAR, July 3.

The employees of the Gondal Railway declared strike last evening at 6 p.m. Almost all the trains ceased working on the line. The strikers were exhorted by Messrs. Devchand Parekh and Manilal Kothari to remain firm and maintain peace at all cost. All the Union officers meet here this evening. Mr. Monanlal Jiwanlal, President, Bhavnagar Railway Union, has arrived at Rajkot and is expected here this afternoon.

ATROCITIES IN ISMID PENINSULA.

THOSE COMMITTED BY TURKS MORE FEROCIOUS.

PREMIER ON INQUIRY COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

In the House of Commons at questiontime Mr. Lloyd George said that the report of the Inter-Allied Commission of inquiry into the alleged massacre of the Turks by the Greeks would be laid on table. He added. that there had undoubtedly been numerous atrocitiede perpetrated on the Ismid Peninsula but it appeared that those committed by the Turks had been considerably more ferocious than those committed by the Greeks.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

SIR R. HORNE'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 4.

Presiding at a dinner given by the Government to the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce Sir Robert Horne declared that he saw at least the flickerings of a new order in British industries and he hoped for revival by autumn. He pointed out that the nations of the world were interdependent. The future prosperity of the world depended upon the solution of the credits question. A start had been made in this connection but it was more necessary that a new plan should be devised giving a wider scope.

DACOITY IN GUZRAT.

ORGANIZED LOOT FROM PEOPLE OF FOREIGN STATES.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

Fata Bhura and others

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

These are several appeals from the decision of Mr. M. S. Advani, Sessions Judge of Broach.

In this case twenty-four persons were charged with different offences. Twenty accused were charged under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed dacoity on the 8th June. Four accused were charged with receiving stolen property under Section 412 of the Indian Penal Code. The Sessions Judge acquitted six accused; and sentenced the accused who had taken part in dacoity to ten years' rigorous imprisonment; and those who had received stolen property to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FACTS.

The facts are briefly these:—

On the 8th June, 1920, a large number of dacoits came in the village of Kakanpur, Taluka Godhra, District Panch Mahals, at about 9 p.m., armed with guns, swords, etc. That some of them fired shots, upon which the villagers ran away from the village. The dacoits looted several houses and took away ornaments, clothes, cloth, utensils and cash worth over Rs. 8,000. In all they took away property worth Rs. 12,000. One Bapuji Kali das challenged a dacoit who was tampering with the lock of his shop and for this he got a dharia blow on his right hand. After committing dacoity the accused ran away. The District Superintendent of Police got some clue and so left for Lunawada on the 15th June for inquiry. From that place they went to Kakanpur and after making inquiries arrested the accused.

Several of the accused had made confessions before the Magistrate, but subsequently they retracted them in the Sessions Court, and said that they were innocent, and had made confessions under pressure from the police.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed that the prosecution had not been able to adduce any evidence proving identity of any of the accused. But there was good deal of truth in confessions. They were voluntarily made. He did not believe the allegation that pressure was put on any of the accused to make a confession. Having regard to the detailed nature of confessions it was clear to him that the facts mentioned in them could only have been given out by those who had taken part in the dacoity. Taking all the evidence in the case and the confessions of the accused into consideration, he was of opinion that the accused had committed dacoity. It was necessary to pass a severe sentence as the offence of dacoity was rife in that district. Further it was necessary to put down organized loot of that kind from people of foreign states with a firm hand.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments acquitted accused No. 19, and reduced the sentence of several of the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for some of the accused, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The third Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced its sittings yesterday at 11 a.m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji presiding.

There are 27 cases committed for trial at this Sessions, nine of which are those in which the accused are charged with murder.

It is arranged that Mr. Justice Kajiji is to sit in Sessions till the 23rd instant. From the 25th instant, Mr. Justice Kemp will preside in the Sessions and commence the hearing of the big dacoity case committed by Mr. Athavle, some time ago.

The first case taken up by Mr. Justice Kajiji was the one in which one Nanalal Morarji Dave was charged with criminal breach of trust, and falsification of accounts. The accused was tried at the last Sessions on similar charges in respect of other items, but as the majority of the jury found him "not guilty" he was acquitted.

BOMBAY BANK CASE

ADJOURNED TO 25th INSTANT

Mr. Khusru N. Banaji was again placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, in connection with the Bombay Bank fraud case, when Inspector Smith made an application for another adjournment on the ground that the Public Prosecutor was to consult the Advocate-General on a point of law as to whether the accused could be charged before a magistrate now.

The Magistrate said that it was for him to decide that question. Mr. Nariman who appeared for the accused said that it was the Public Prosecutor who had to refer the matter to the Advocate-General and the Magistrate had only to give his judgment.

The Magistrate granted the adjournment to the 25th instant.

Mr. Nariman hoped this was positively the last application for adjournment, that the police made.

POSITION AT ANGORA.

REPORTED APPEARANCE OF CHICHERIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

Reuter learns from a well-informed source that it is not believed that there is any imminent danger of the Turkish movement against Constantinople. The Kemalists at Ismidt are showing disposition to respect a neutral line and their commander has been ordered to avoid a conflict with the Allies. Probably the most delicate factor of the situation is the political position at Angora where there is a good reason to believe that Chicherin has made his appearance. It is believed that any political development at Angora in favour of Enver Pasha who is at Baku and a Committee of the Union and Progress will almost certainly lead to of-

PEACE IN NEAR EAST.

FRANCE DECLINING HELP TO GREEK GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., July 4.

Paris.—The Chamber Foreign Affaires Committee to-day passed a resolution in favour of re-establishment of peace in the Near East. The resolution declares that in view of the Greek refusal of allied mediation, France is unable to afford the Greek Government any financial or military aid whatsoever.

PICKETING IN BOMBAY.

ARREST AND HARASSMENT OF PICKETS.

The Picketing of Liquor shops was conducted peacefully in Byculla, Parel and Dadar; but at Girgaum there was partial picketing. The police as usual were going about and paying particular attention to three shops in Parel Road (Opposite Glor a Church) and the shop in Foras Road (License No. 137). In the former place for the fourth time Arjun Baboo and 3 others were arrested on Saturday on the charge of having collected a crowd. Especially at this place the European police officer who takes his round, over and over again, every evening, is rather harsh towards the volunteers by not allowing them to stand at any distance. In other places, the Police officers had their usual rounds. The volunteers conducted themselves in a splendid manner.

PICKETS HAULED UP BEFORE THE COURT,

MAGISTRATE'S SYMPATHY TOWARDS MOVEMENT.

Yesterday before a bench of Hony. Magistrates at Mazgaon, Mr. Arjun Bapoo and 3 others were charged for collecting a crowd, when picketing the liquor shops in Parel Road. All the accused pleaded "not guilty." But the Magistrates warned and discharged the accused.

Before the same Magistrates, Gokul Kilpha and 6 others were charged for disobeying police orders and collecting a crowd. Among these volunteers, 3 were lads aged between 8 and 10 years, All the accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrates warned and discharged the accused excepting the first one, who was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5 or in default to undergo 5 days' rigorous imprisonment.

When discharging the other accused, one of the Magistrate, Dr. R. N. Ranina, advised them to do their work of picketing without collecting any crowd and at the same time they should see that they obey the Sircar's orders. He even said that the work they were doing was a very good work and he was himself in sympathy with this movement, and the volunteers should conduct themselves properly without breaking law. He said that the volunteers should even go to the homes of the drunkards and tell them not to drink. He told them that he expected them to do their work properly.

The cases of Ramanna Laxman and Dasharath Bhikkoo, who were arrested near Shop No. 137 and let out on bail, and of Laxman and others, who were arrested near Shop No. 142 in Lamington Road, have been postponed to the 11th instant, as the Police officers had to go to the Sessions Court, yesterday morning.

ASSAULT ON A VOLUNTEER.

On Saturday at Null Bazaar, near the "Three Lights" (at the junction of the Sandhurst Road and Null Bazaar Tram Junction) some volunteers were picketing the liquor shop belonging to a Parsi. It is alleged, all of a sudden the Parsi gentleman dragged one of the volunteers inside his shop and gave him a slap, for no fault of his. The volunteer was hurt and people collected near the shop About the same time, Mr. V. A. Desai who was passing by, seeing the crowd and the volunteers, got down and enquired what had happened. The Parsi gentleman, it is understood, tendered an apology and said that he was also attacked by some one from the crowd.

BALLARD PIER SCHEME.

SAFEGUARDS FOR LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon David presiding, when the Corporation after disposing of a few sundry items, resumed further discussion on the Road's Committee's report regarding the scheme of a new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier. At Thursday's meeting of the Corporation Dr. Sukhia had moved that the report be approved and adopted and to it Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment that the report be sent back to the Roads Committee for reconsideration. On the resumption of the discussion yesterday, Mr Cowasji Jehangir made a lengthy speech in the course of which he discussed the whole scheme at a great length.

Mr. Cowasji, referring to the Ballard Pier scheme, said that his complaint against the Committee that had sent the report, was that it did not give that consideration to the subject as it deserved, and he therefore desired that the Corporation should work to such an extent as to make up the deficiency. Dr. Sukhia had mentioned the question of three Agiaries and said that he had seen another scheme in which these Agiaries were excluded, but he did not say where. It was very important to know how many people were to be dishoused by this scheme. They had been told that the figures were collected by Mr. Murzban and the Department, and they had now to see whether the number available from the Department was correct or that collected by Mr. Murzban was correct.

It appeared to him that the opposition to the scheme arose from two quarters—one from the tenants and the other from the landlords. He would deal with the landlords first, not because, they happened to be more powerful and could make themselves heard more forcibly. The opposition of the scheme taken from a landlord's point of view was launched for the fear that all the landlords would be put to a great monetary loss. They all knew large acquisitions had taken place in Bombay, and it was a fact—a fact that could be easily proved—that in many cases acquisitions had been unfair. There was an instance when the Government had acquired a land on the strength of the Land Acquisition Act, and after that when a Commissioner was deputed to investigate into the acquisition, awarded three lakhs of rupees to the landlord. The landlord then appealed to the High Court and the High Court gave him a 100 per cent. increase. They could judge from that, that the methods of acquisition in Bombay were not always fair. He thought it was in the hands of the officer-in-charge of the acquisition to see that fair prices were given to the parties and they should make up their mind that the Corporation would not take pleasure in seeing that they got a property cheaper than the market value.

In regard to the present scheme it was in the hands of their officers to see that proper prices were given and an assurance of that kind should satisfy the landlords. But there was a class of landlords who were out for legalised loot and with their opposition he had no sympathy. What he wanted was that the Municipality should drive a big road between their properties and they should pay nothing for the advantages which they thus derived. They wanted that the whole of the unearned increment in the value of their properties should go into their pockets at the expense of the rate-payers. If the opposition came from that class of landlords he would ask the Corporation to put it down with a strong hand. But at the same time he would ask the Corporation to allay the *bona fide* fear of those land lords who thought that they would be paid less for their property than the market value.

CHARGE OF PROFITEERING DENIED.

It was contended that the Corporation was out for profiteering. That was not so. If they paid fair values for the properties they acquired, and if they financed a scheme involving crores of rupees and took the responsibility for any loss that accrued from it, they were entitled to say that having taken that responsibility they were justified in taking from the rate-payers any profits that might accrue. He was told that the Churchgate Street Scheme was a profiteering concern, pure and simple, and that the profit from that scheme was beyond their expectation. Really it was beyond their expectation because that scheme was launched at a psychological moment for the Corporation. They notified the scheme when there was a rise in the price of land in Bombay and when they sold it there was a land mania. It was no credit to the Corporation or to their executive that the profit was so large. It was merely by fluke that they had made such a profit. He was not a pessimist, but he would not be surprised to find that whatever might be the Executive Engineer's figures when the time would come for them to re-sell the acquired land, the land boom might not be strong and there might even be a slump. The Corporation was taking a risk and were entitled to any profit that might accrue.

Another thing that they should remember was that it was intended to carry out both the schemes and the Churchgate Scheme very largely on the principle of compromise. If all the landlords were to combine and offer to give to the Corporation all the land that was actually required for the road and take back the land that would be left over at a price that would cover the cost of the scheme, he was sure the Corporation and the Executive would accept that offer. He would ask the landlords to seriously consider the point.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

Now, speaking about the tenants he would say that their fears were genuine because there was a tremendous shortage of house accommodation in Bombay. But they could allay their fears by the assurance that it would take seven or ten years before a single tenant would be asked to vacate the premises which he occupied. He thought such an assurance should satisfy the tenants.

Proceeding, Mr. Cowasji said, the Committee's report was colourless and he would ask the Corporation to see, as far as was possible for them to see. He would not ask them to see what was beyond the clouds. They would court disaster if they did that. And that was what the Committee had asked them to do. The Committee wanted a scheme for the whole of the Fort (North) from Churchgate Street to Bhatia Baug, and he was sure that their generations even would not live to see such a scheme carried out. Now if the Corporation did not want the new road let them say so.

DR. VIEGAS' AMENDMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas congratulated Mr. Cowasji for the fine speech that he made, but he was surprised that Mr. Cowasji did not propose any amendment. He therefore moved an amendment that the Committee's report be recorded; that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of the whole of the original scheme proposed by him involving a loss of half a lakh of rupees on the condition that no religious institutions were interfered with and that no house in the scheme would be demolished within seven years without the special sanction of the Corporation.

Mr. Jehangir Petit seconded the amendment.

Dr. Master suggested a rider to Dr. Viegas' amendment that the Commissioner be requested to submit a scheme for the improvement of the whole of Fort (North).

Dr. Viegas accepted it.

"STAY YOUR HANDS."

Mr. Boman Behram asked the Corporation to stay their hands in this matter till the decision of the Privy Council was known. He reminded them that in connection with their Mahim acquisition, the rate-payers had appealed to the Privy Council on the ground that the Municipality could not make profit out of that scheme. If they undertook the scheme before the decision of the Privy Council was known, all their expenses might go in vain, in case it was decided against them.

He moved another amendment to the effect that the consideration of the report should be postponed till the decision of the Privy Council, in the appeal preferred by the rate-payers of Mahim.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia did not see any reason why Mr. Dhondy should interfere with the Agiaries after Dr. Viegas' amendment.

SAFEGUARDS FOR LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the amendment, moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi and could not agree with Dr. Viegas' amendment. To him it appeared that, according to Mr. Cowasji's suggestion, the interests of the landlords were not safeguarded. He therefore urged that in the event of a difference of opinion between the landlord and the Executive Engineer as to the value of the former's property the decision should not be left to the whim of the Acquisition Officer, but should be left to a Committee of the Corporation. He considered that safeguard was necessary, and should be dealt with by the Committee. The interest of the tenants which deserved greater safeguard should not also be overlooked and thought that if in the opinion of the Corporation adequate accommodation was not made for the tenants they should not be dishoused even after seven years.

Further discussion at this stage was adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, 9-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MEHTA—On the 4th of July, at his residence at Nepean Sea Road, Dr. Jehangir M. Mehta son of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Mehta. Funeral this afternoon at 4 p.m (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer Nellore has on board the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said on Friday, the 1st instant.

PAPER & SATIONERY MERCHANT'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Paper and Stationery Merchants of Bombay have contributed Rs. 8,001 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

RETURNED TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Bhalchandra Hari Kulkarni—Taralekar of Kolhapur (age 23) had gone into Christianity about three months ago at Nasik. He has now returned to Hinduism, and was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay last Friday in the presence of its members and friends. Mr. Sunderrao B. Vaidya, L.M.E., acted as acharya and Mr. Dinkar V. Kanavinde, B.A., acted as fire warden.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND

INDIAN CONFECTIONERS GIVE RS. 10,000.

The Indian confectioners have sent Rs. 10,000 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. This includes the sum of Rs. 1,000 each by Messrs. Govindji Vasanji and Amichand. The staff of Messrs. Govindji Vasanji have also contributed separately Rs. 351 to the Fund.

BYCULLA (E WARD) CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Byculla Congress Committee will be held today at 6 p.m. at the offices of the All-India Insurance Co., 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 5, 1921.

BACK BAY SCHEME.

We have, on more than one occasion, drawn attention, in these columns, to the serious misdirection of public funds and effort involved in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. We have urged the Government of Bombay to reconsider the question even at this stage, and abandon the scheme which will absorb crores that, for the present and many years to come, should more profitably be spent on schemes the completion of which is imperative in the interests of "the masses." The grounds we have urged in support of this suggestion are as irrefutable as they are obvious. And it is not surprising that Government and their publicity agents have not been able to produce one single valid and unanswerable argument to show why the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme should not be abandoned forthwith, or, at all events, why it should not be postponed for some years, so that the public may have the opportunity to examine it, in all its aspects,—an opportunity which they have hitherto been denied. The whole housing project was rushed through with such unseemly haste that it is not surprising that the public should take some time before they fully realised the peril to the finances and the future of this great city involved in the reclamation of Back Bay. The Bombay Municipal Corporation, which should be but is not, thanks to its existing constitution, the vigilant custodian of the vital interests of the city, might have been expected to draw the attention of the authorities and the public to this danger and to demand at least the immediate reconsideration of the project. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, a more businesslike body, should long ago have raised a note of warning The members of this body, at least, could not plead inability to appreciate the immense waste of public money that must inevitably result if the Back Bay Scheme is carried through without any regard to the interests of the City.

However, better late than never. The articles in this journal have at last roused the latter body and in a letter recently addressed to the Development Department it urged that the reclamation of Back Bay should not be taken up at all and that, if it was to be taken up, it should be done only after all other schemes had been completed. Dr. Sukhia, the representative of the Corporation on the Advisory Committee, also woke up recently and wrote to the Development Director to have the question considered at a meeting of the Advisory Committee as to whether the Back Bay Scheme should not be abandoned for the present or postponed for at least five years. We publish elsewhere the correspondence which passed between him and the Director. The correspondence, Dr. Sukhia says, speaks for itself. We trust the significance of it will not be lost on the Corporation as well as the public. We have had no illusion as to the practical utility of the Advisory Committee which, as we have pointed out on many occasions, is intended merely to register the decisions of the Director and as such it is a body on which no self-respecting person will elect to sit. And this fact is brought out strongly by the plea of the Director that "the Development Directorate being an executive body especially created by Government to carry out certain schemes which have received the sanction or approval of Government" and the Advisory Committee having been appointed to assist the Director in this connection, the question "whether or not the policy adopted by Government in regard to the reclamation of Back Bay should be reversed is not, therefore, a matter which can suitably be discussed by the Advisory Committee." The plea of the Director is quite in keeping with the farce of having a pliant and powerless body to help throw dust in the eyes of the public. And, in iew of his it is a question whether the Corporation and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau should not, as self-respecting public bodies, call upon their representatives to resign their seats on an Advisory Committee that cannot do anything but carry out the decisions of the Government or rather of the Director. Dr Sukhia, instead of taking this course has accepted the suggestion of the Director and has written to the Government on the subject for "information."

The matter, however, is too serious to be disposed of in this way. What is wanted, in view of the feverish haste with which the operations in connection with the scheme are being carried out, is vigorous and immediate action that will bring home to the Government the intensity of public feeling against it. Such action, we are glad to note, is already being contemplated Several members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are naturally not satisfied with their committee's letter to the Government and have, therefore, sent a requisition to the committee and its Chairman to call a public meeting for the following purpose:

> "To condemn the Back Bay Reclamation as costly and unnecessary and to protest against the manner in which the Government have carried through this scheme, giving it priority over more urgent suburban developments, treating it as a reserved department and carrying it through the Councils without any discussion, not taking the public in their confidence by giving financial details of the scheme at any time, not associating businessmen to examine from day to day and to control as directors in a joint-stock company the operations of the executive of the Development Department.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber will take place this evening to consider this requisition. We have no doubt the Chamber will take prompt and decisive action in giving a lead to public opinion in this city and that a united and emphatic demand will be made by the citizens of Bombay for the postponement of the execution of the Back Bay Scheme, if not its abandonment.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The Greeks have evacuated the port of Ismid, we are informed, and the way to Constantinople is now open to the Kemalists. It is considered unlikely that they will respect the neutral zone which the Allies appointed. They do not even recognise the right of the Allies to define neutral zones in Turkey. They are not yet aware that the Allies are in charge of the war between themselves and the Greek bandits otherwise than as the Power that first let loose those savage hordes on their unlucky country and since has time after time allowed Greece with impunity—even, it would seem, with approval—to push beyond the parts assigned to her for occupation without respect for "neutral zones which the Allies appointed". Why do the Allies still think it necessary to pretend that they are "running" Turkey and the Turkish war? Why do they indulge in such a futile pastime as dropping neutral zones right in the path of a victorious advancing army when they have no power whatever to enforce neutrality. The proceeding is a little reminiscent of that of the Irishman who drew a chalk line on the pavement in the public street before his friend, and fought him when he dared to step over it. The Greeks have declined the proffered intervention of the Allies; and we were told not long ago on high authority that, if and when they did that, England would wash her hands of them and leave them to their fate in Asia Minor. We ourselves hoped for even more than this. We dared to entertain the hope that British troops—still better Indian Muslim troops—would be detailed to help the Turks drive out those savages from Turkish soil. Instead of that we find the Allied Governments—of which in Constantinople at present England is indisputable head—endeavouring to hamper the advance of the Kemalist armies and secure a safe retreat to the besotted, bloodstained murderers of whole Muslim populations in that very neighbourhood of Ismid, where the Allies appoint a neutral zone in order to prevent reprisals. We are no lover of reprisals, which are always indiscriminate; no reprisals which the Turkish army might be tempted to indulge in, could possibly bring back to life our Muslim dead. But a disciplined army which could sanction horrors such as are now reported, and we think confirmed—horrors which have been committed with the sanction of Greek troops and Greek high officers upon the Asiatic coast of Marmara—such an army should not be suffered to escape from punishment, and the civilised Power that would abet its escape will certainly rank as an accessory after the fact, if, nothing more, in the eyes of posterity. We happen to know, from personal experience, that the Turkish regular army is a civilised army in behaviour, while the Greek regular army soon degenerates under the excitement of having in its power a population of Non-Christians into a horde of yelling grinning fiends far worse than savages. The Greeks require a lesson at the hands of the Allies. The more severe the lesson, the better in order that the prevailing impression among Muslims, that England chose these murderous fanatics for the Turkish business purposely in order that the Muslim population of Anatolia might be exterminated, may be removed. We know there must be strong reluctance in the hearts of certain British "statesmen" to say "no" to Greece, after so many amenities—and considerations far more solid than amenities—have been accepted by them from the charming Levantine financiers. But it must be done sooner or later, and it had better be done now, if England wishes to regain in any part her Eastern influence. If any further help of any kind is given to the Greeks by England, no one who knows the feeling which exists among them would be prepared to answers for the continued non-violence of Indian Muslims.

Notes of the Day

The Irish Deadlock.

A fresh cloud has arisen on the Irish horizon and unless means are found to dispel the differences that have arisen between Mr. De Valera and Sir James Craig regarding the venue of the proposed conference, the efforts of the British Premier to arrive at an understanding with Sinn Fein may prove futile and the Irish deadlock may remain as menacing as ever. The Sinn Fein leader objects to conducting the negotiations in London, since he holds that whatever political differences there are among Irishmen they should and can be adjusted on Irish soil. Mr. De Valera's contention seems to us to be not unreasonable, and it is difficult to see what objection Sir James Craig can have to meet the Sinn Fein leaders at Dublin, the seat of Irish Government till but yesterday. It is true that the suggestion to hold the conference in London originated with Mr. Lloyd George, but we cannot believe that he will oppose the change of venue proposed by Mr. De Valera, especially since the present negotiations between the two rival Irish sections can only be looked upon as a preliminary to the real and more important conference which will have to be held later and to which His Majesty's Government will have to be a party. That the present *impasse* may yet be tided over by the Unionists agreeing to meet the Sinn Fein leaders in Dublin instead of London, seems not improbable, for we see that four prominent Unionists of Southern Ireland have accepted Mr. De Valera's invitation. Sir J. Craig would do well to follow suit.

Pious Assurances.

The Punjab Government have for some time past been issuing press communiques assuring the Sikh public, and the Akalis in particular, that they are not being prosecuted merely for being Akalis or for wearing the "Kirpan." The Government, however would do well to note that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of assurances. Not to refer to past cases, the prosecution of Sarda Sardul Singh and the savage sentence of five years' transportation inflicted on him, on a flimsy charge of sedition, is not calculated to dispel the apprehension which the Punjab Government appear so anxious to remove from the mind of the public. Yesterday we published the report of an Arms Act case at Amritsar in which another Akali Sikh was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for possessing a "Kirpan," which the magistrate maintained was a sword, in spite of the declaration of a number of highly respected Sikh gentlemen, including an M. L. C., and Principal Jodh Singh of Gujranwala, that it was a "Kirpan." The magistrate has set aside the testimony of all these defence witnesses and has proceeded to convict the accused on his own responsibility. When Akali Sikhs are treated in this manner, is it any wonder that they should discount the pious assurances coming from higher official quarters?

"More of British Justice"!

Apropos our comment on the Khoreal shooting case, the following extract from a "Calcutta Weekly Notes" is instructive as well as interesting. Our contemporary writes:

> "Lord Reading has come out to India with the avowed object of doing justice. He will be able to probe the root cause of Indian unrest if he would send for the record of this case and judge for himself whether an Indian has any chance of getting justice against a European in the Criminal Courts be he a complainant or accused. His Excellency is pledged to secure racial equality and justice to His Majesty's subjects in India, and unless he can put his profession into practice it will be impossible to allay the present unrest which is now spreading amongst the masses and which, cases of the Khoreal type always help to aggravate."

It will, however, not be enough, as we stated yesterday, for Lord Reading to send for the records of the case. His Excellency should also go through the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

That Steam-Trawler.

Writing about the local Fisheries Department recently we invited the Director of Industries to enlighten the public as to the result of the operations of the steam trawler which has been purchased for the Department, as no one seemed to know where it was operating and where its catches were disposed of. Unfortunately, the Director has declined the invitation, though at first he seemed only too eager to place all the information he has before the public. While going through the latest (May) number of the "Journal of Indian Industries and Labour"—an official publication—we have had the good fortune to find the Director lifting a corner of the veil of mystery surrounding the trawler. Here is what Mr. Bell writes in his summary of industrial intelligence under the head "Trawling":—

> "The steam trawler 'William Garrick' which was purchased in England arrived in Bombay on March 10th after a voyage from Milford Haven of 16 days, of which 29 days only were actual steaming days; a good performance for a vessel of this type. As it was necessary to overhaul the vessel, make some small alterations and otherwise prepare her for trawling, she was placed in the R. I. M. Dockyard, which was unable, however, to undertake the work on account of work in hand for the Navy. The trawler was then transferred to the Mazagaon Dockyard, where, after her engines had been opened up, the workmen went on strike, so that the beginning of trawling operations has been delayed."

Mr. Bell stops here, his report covering only the quarters ending 31st March. Whether the engines of this ill-fated trawler, which had thus been opened up, have been closed down since then and whether it has undertaken any fishing voyages are still a mystery. Will the Director of Information, at least, try to solve the mystery?

An Invidious Distinction.

We do not know who are the present trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library, situated in Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. It is a charitable institution founded by that well-known philanthropist, the late Mr. Damodar G. Sookhadwala, and is intended to be open free of charge to the public without distinction of class or creed. That the conductors of such an institution, aiming at mass education, should decline to receive and place in the reading room a free copy of such a patriotic journal as "Hind-Mitra," published by Mr. Panthaki, is amazing. But that is what we are informed, has been done repeatedly. Very probably, the likenesses of Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers appearing on the front page of this journal have scared the ultra "loyal" librarian of this institution. Whatever the reason, we hope those who are looking after the management of the Library and the Reading Room will not seek to falsify the hopes of its patriotic founder that it would be a truly "People's" institution, by silly prejudices such as have prompted the exclusion of the "Hind-Mitra" from the reading room.

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali.

Among the communal institutions in this city labouring for the spread of education, the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali occupies a prominent position. Its nineteenth annual report for the year 1920 gives an excellent idea of the silent and extremely useful work of the Society, which exists mainly for affording pecuniary assistance to deserving and needy students of the community. During the nineteen years of its existence the Society has helped 253 students, spending over Rs. 50,000. When it is remembered that the subscribers to the Society are mostly middle-class men and women of moderate means, this record of work is really creditable. Among the other objects of the Society are the equipping and starting of libraries, gymnasiums and hostels, and, prominently, a scheme for starting a Foreign Education Fund. But all this depends on the funds available. The number of members on the roll at the end of the year under report stood at 1,458, a large proportion of whom residing outside Bombay. It is evident that for the attainment of all the objects of the Society further vigorous efforts are needed in the direction of increasing membership as well as endowment funds. Education is the crying need of India and the Society's efforts deserve all possible encouragement at the hands of all who have the interests of education at heart.

A Kanara Official's Vagaries.

A correspondent writes to us complaining of the treatment meted out by Rao Bahadur S. S. Ayengar, the present Executive Engineer of North Kanara, to his clerks. We have received more than one complaint regarding this official's vagaries, which take no count of the convenience of others, the self-respect of subordinates and the hardships of his staff. We are informed that it is usual with him to go to his office at 5 p.m. and keep the staff till 9 p.m. at their desks, although according to the office routine, which they dare not evade, they have to be in office as early as 7 a.m. This extraordinary timing (7 a.m. to 9 p.m.) of 14 hours with only one hour's recess for meals is not, we are told, an exception, but the daily programme in the Rao Bahadur's office, Sundays and holidays not excepted. But it is not always that the Rao Bahadur can find it convenient to attend office; when he does not, some of his clerks have to go to his out-of-the-way bungalow with the papers and they may be detained there till about 11 p.m. and left thereafter to grope their way home through a couple of miles of pitch darkness. So persistently exasperating has been the treatment of the Rao Bahadur towards his subordinates that although it is only about eleven months since he was transferred to North Kanara, several of the permanent staff went on long leave under medical certificate, while a number of other clerks have resigned, though resignation for them meant hardship or starvation. The slightest remonstrance, however, humble, meets with a prompt discharge on flimsy grounds. Many of the clerks have already left or are about to leave their service to extricate themselves from their present slavery. If the facts are as stated, it is time Rao Bahadur Ayengar was asked to mend his ways.

TEN REASONS.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

We are often distracted by arguments and counter arguments even on things of the greatest moment in life. I would like therefore to jot down the plainest reasons for immediately discarding foreign cloth. We must do so because

(1) Before the British advent we were able to manufacture all our cloth and sent much abroad.

(2) The disappearance of the charkha brought about by forcible means has deprived 80 per cent of the population of a supplementary occupation and income.

(3) Discarding foreign cloth and wearing handspun means protecting the purity of our women who for want of the elegant occupation of spinning have been driven to outdoor occupation which exposes them to unnecessary danger.

(4) There is more art in handspun which has a poetry behind, than in the soulless machinemade cloth.

(5) Revival of handspinning alone can solve the evergrowing problem of the deepening poverty of the dumb millions who starve only because of want of suitable occupation.

(6) Boycott of foreign cloth will save at least sixty crore rupees for India per year without displacing any other labour or industry.

(7) No other foreign article has so vitally injured the country as foreign cloth.

(8) Out of the total imports of 157 crore rupees in 1919-20 nearly sixty crores i.e., more than one third consisted of foreign cloth, sugar being the next import at over 22 crores.

(9) Importation of foreign cloth has made England inhumanly selfish and is now making Japan not only equally selfish but prolonged importation of Japanese cloth is likely to lay India prostrate not merely at the feet of England but also of Japan.

(10) It is as suicidal for a vast country like India to be dependent for her raiment as it would be for her food.

I have already shown how easy it is to bring about an almost complete boycott of foreign cloth by the 1st of August next. If the foregoing reasons are sound and true, the matter brooks no delay. We have waited criminally long. No penance is too great for bringing about this silent but necessary revolution in our national life. It is a revolution in which all rich and poor, Government and others, men and women can join. More merchants have signed the pledge to refrain from importing more foreign cloth. But the consumer must begin at once. It should be a strange phenomenon on the 1st of August to see any man or woman wearing foreign cloth or to see in our shops foreign cloth for sale.

I hope the reader of these lines will not only himself or herself invest in Khadi enough only for immediate requirements but will learn spinning and manufacture yarn for the sake of India's freedom.

WHAT BRITISH EMPIRE REPRESENTS

OPINIONS ABOUT LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH ON THE IDEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 4.

Viscount Grey presided at the dinner given last night by the League of Nations' Union in honour of the Dominion representatives. A very large and distinguished company was present including representatives of all nations adhering to the League also Mr. Balfour, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Asquith, Viscount Buxton, Lord Byng, Mr. Gladstone, General Smuts, Sir Thomas Smartt, Mr. Walton, Mr. Meighin and the Maharao of Cutch.

Viscount Grey proposing the League declared that the British Empire to-day represented the disappearance of the old ideal of central authority and subordination and the new idea of voluntary co-operation based on confidence and equal authority. Similarly the League represented the disappearance of something old and the embodiment of a new spirit. Referring to Disarmament Viscount Grey urged negotiations with the United States not with a view to making a bargain but for the purpose of doing something to world competition. It was most essential that the armaments competition should not arise in Europe. Experience had shown that it did not conduce to peace but to war.

General Smuts responding said he believed that the League would eventually work the greatest revolution the world had ever seen. He admitted that the League was not perfect but he asked the critics:—"What is your alternative?" By supporting the League they were proving loyalty to the sacrifices of millions of their best men. If they wantd to make the League a success the sooner they admitted all the old enemy countries the better. (Loud Cheers.) He urged that the Powers should give every possible support to the new machinery of the League to which were pledged by a most sacred treaty. He suggested that the League should undertake the question of disarmament which was at present being bandied about from one government to another.

Lord Robert Cecil claimed that the only positive work of the League, namely the preventing of trouble between Sweden and Finland had been entirely successful. League had done much to maintain peace.

The Maharao of Cutch declared that the ideal of the League commended itself wholeheartedly to the people of India. India and Britain had fought alongside each other during the dark days of the war. He h that India would now shoulder the task maintaining peace. India appreciated the new duties and responsibilities resting upon her as one of the links in the smaller League of Nations forming the British Empire. India wished no better consummation than the success of the Greater League of Nations.

CONCLUSION OF DISCUSSION.

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 4

It is expected that the Imperial Conference will conclude discussion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to-morrow. Messrs Meighen, Hughes, General Smuts, Mr Massey and the Maharao of Cutch spok to-day.

QUESTION OF AMERICAN DISARMAMENT.

PRESIDENT HARDING SEEKING INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. July 4.

Washington.—In the course of his letter to the Republican Leader in the House of Representatives President Harding says he has been seeking for information with regard to the attitude of foreign nations on the question of disarmament. These enquiries and negotiations would be continued. The time when and the manner in which the matter might be formally presented to foreign powers could only be determined after fuller development of the enquiries already initiated.

STRIKES IN BENGAL.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

This afternoon a number of leading men from East Bengal waited on deputation upon his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay to discuss the question of inconvenience caused to public, trade and commerce by suspension of steamer and railway transport facilities in East Bengal. In their address they said that owing to the stoppage of railway and steamer traffic merchants and traders in all commercial centres of Dacca and Chittagong divisions have been put to a great loss through the failure of companies to deliver goods and a general public have been put to a great inconvenience and in many cases to actual suffering through failure of bazaars to keep up their stocks of necessaries. His Excellency discussed various proposals with the members of the deputation for improving the situation.

MINERS' MEETINGS.

OPINION IN FAVOUR OF RESUMPTION.

WIGAN-THE ONLY EXCEPTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. July 4.

The opinion of miners' meetings in most colliery districts is in favour of resumption. Meetings in Derbyshire, Scotland, Yorkshire Leicestershire and Nottingham all recommended acceptance. South Wales miners passed a resolution condemning the Executive but expressing the opinion that they have no option, if the Federation is to be preserved, but to accept the terms. Wigan where six thousand miners unanimously passed a resolution rejecting settlement, is the most notable exception. In the Cannock Chase district three thousand have already resumed and a big influx is expected today.

EMPLOYERS AND ENGINEERING WORKERS.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMEN REACHED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., July 4.

At a prolonged meeting, ending at two o'clock this morning, between the employers and the engineering workers a provisional agreement for a settlement was reached, which requires ratification to-day.

SAFE-GUARDING OF INDUSTRIES BILL.

MEASURE BEING STRONGLY FOUGHT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 4.

In the House of Commons to-day began discussion of the clauses of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill. The measure is being strongly fought by the Independent Liberals and the Labourites supported by some Coalitionists. A Government amendment was inserted exempting goods manufactured within the British Empire from the operation of the clause regarding the collapse of the exchanges, but otherwise no material change has been made in the Bill.

AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYERS ACCEPTED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 4.

The Conference of the Engineering Union's Delegates has overwhelmingly accepted the agreement with the Employers, and agreed to recommend the members of the Unions to accept the terms. The ballot of the members will be held within a fortnight.

SETTLEMENT TERMS REJECTED BY LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIR MINERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 4.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners have unanimously rejected the settlement terms.

COLONIAL OFFICE VOTE.

DEBATE POST-PONED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain announced that in view of the death of Lady Randolph Churchill, the second day's debate on the Colonial Office vote would be postponed until July 13th.

CABLE ITEMS.

Emir Katsina has arrived in London from Nigeria. He is making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

A Washington message states that President Harding has written a letter to the Republican leader of the House of Representatives hoping that the Congress will express a favourable opinion of world disarmament and assuring him that the executive will give every consideration to such an expression.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has adopted the Joint Report of the Senate and the Representative's Committee on the resolution terminating the state of war with Germany and Austria. The report, which was passed by 263 votes to 59, must be approved by the Senate before it is sent to President Hardings.

Paris.—The census returns give the population of 38 millions excluding the large number of troops, in Rhineland total of 2,300,000 less than 1911.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has adopted by 340 votes to 4 Senator Borah's amendment to the Naval Appropriations Bill authorising the President to negotiate with Britain and Japan with a view to reduction of naval construction.

SINN FEIN M. P'S. RELEASED.

EXCITEMENT IN DUBLIN.

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT INCREASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

Members of the Imperial Parliament, Messrs. Arthur Griffith, John Mackeill, Duggan and Staines and all leading Sinn Feiners have been released from the Mount Joy Prison, Dublin. Dublin is most excited over their release and hopes of settlement are increasing.

RAID ON IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

45 SINN FEIN OFFICERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 4.

The Crown forces yesterday raided brigade meeting of the Republican Army in a public house at Waterfall, County Cork and arrested forty-five important Sin Fein officers. Murphy, who was wanted for murder, attempted to escape and was shot dead.

ALLEGED SINN FEIN PLOT.

ON LIVES OF CABINET MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 4.

Detectives are scouring London in search of Irishmen a Spaniard and a Frenchman both of Irish extraction, who are suspected of being concerned in a Sinn Fein plot on lives of the Cabinet Ministers. Special police precautions to guard the Cabinet Ministers have recently been taken.

GERMAN INDEMNITY,

OVER 47,000,000 DOLLARS DEPOSITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hilton Young stated that 35,733,000 dollars had been received from the German Government up to May 31st and further twelve millions had since been received. All had been deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the account of the Reparations Commission.

STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd 11-30 a.m., July 4.

The statue of George Washington, th gift of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was to-day unveiled in Trafalgar Square by the daughter of the Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates. Lord Curzon accepted on behalf of the British Government and welcomed the statue as a symbol of indissoluble unity of the two branches of the English-speaking race, who could not merely engage never to fight again but could do much to prevent other nations from fighting.

DECREASE IN BRITISH REVENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.

The revenue of the first quarter of the financial year, which ended on June 30th, amounted to £204 millions compared with £315 millions for the corresponding period of the last year.

PURI RATH JATRA FESTIVAL

WARNING TO INTENDING PILGRIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, July 3.

A press communique has bee issued by the Government of Behar and Orissa in the ministry of Local Self-Government, warning the intending pilgrims to the Rath Jatra festival, to be held at Puri on the 7th July that cholera has broken out there in virulent form, which the authorities are finding it difficult to combat, owing to want of proper water supply. The communique states Government stands in need of help and co-operation of educated people, and points out to the generous Hindu public of India the importance of improved system of water supply at Puri for which a scheme is ready but construction is postponed for want of an adequate fund. Cooperation of the religious and generous Hindu public will expedite the construction of water work.

The Burma Oil Company's report shows the profit for 1920 of 3,994,000 sterling. Final dividend of four shillings for every ordinary share is to be paid making a total of thirty per cent compared with fifty per cent in 1919.

Resolve against Soviet or other extreme action against the Allies.

PREMIER'S INVITATION.

MR DEVALERA'S REFUSAL

TO CONFER IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 4.

Mr. De Valera has refused Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to a conference in London declaring that Irish political differences should be adjusted on Irish soil.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 4.

The first shadow on the Irish peace horizon has arisen owing to Sir James Craig informing Mr. De Valera of the impossibility of arranging the proposed meeting in Dublin, on July 4th. Sir James Craig adds that he has already accepted Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to the London Conference.

IRISH POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

MR. DE VALERA'S TALEGRAM TO SIR JAMES CRAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 4.

Mr. De Valera has telegraphed to Sir James Craig regretting the latter's inability to meet him in Dublin. The telegram adds that owing to its implications it is impossible for him to accept Mr. Lloyd George's proposal in its present form. Irish political differences should and can be adjusted on Irish soil but it is obvious in negotiating peace with Britain that the Irish delegation should not be divided but should act as a unit on some common principle.

MR. DEVALERA'S INVITATION.

ACCEPTANCE BY ALMOST ALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. July 4.

Four southern unionists, the Earl of Midleton, Senator Andrew Jameson and members of the Imperial House of Commons, Sir Maurice Dockrell and Sir Robert Woods whom Mr. De Valera invited simultaneously with Sir James Craig to Dublin have accepted the invitations.

THE RUPEE LOAN.

OVER SIXTEEN CRORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

It is officially announced that the first six day's subscriptions to the Government of India's Rupee Loan in India and London exceeded sixteen and a half crores of rupees.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

ACUTE FEELING PREVAILING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

A telegram from Nairobi says that the Indian question is coming to a head. Acute feeling was displayed at a meeting of the Europeans from throughout the Colony who passed a resolution protesting against further concessions being granted to the Indian settlers and appealing to Mr. Churchill to maintain the Milner policy of "White Kenya."

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 30.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that the Imperial Conference on June 29th continued discussion of the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Mr. Meighen vigorously opposed the renewal and contended that the renewal would impede the possibilities of the agreement of the limitation of the armaments which depended upon a comprehensive conference on the Pacific problems. Mr. Hughes strongly supported the renewal and declared that the Alliance was the best and the cheapest means of protecting Australia as it provided a strong check upon Japan. Gen. Smuts expressed his conviction that real foundation of the British International policy must be a close cooperation with the United States and any step which might hinder a better understanding between America and Britain must first be very carefully examined and understood. He expressed his opinion that the results expected from the Alliance would be secured equally well from the conference of powers interested in Pacific. Mr. Massey appears to have been in favour of both the renewal of the Alliance and the Pacific Conference.

London, July 1—Lord Northcliffe is going to Australia in winter.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

DAWN OVER ASIA.

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS TURKEY.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S LECTURE.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday evening Mr. Mahomed Ali delivered a lecture on the "Eastern Question" under the suspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding. There was a large audience of both ladies and gentlemen.

MR. M. PICKTHALL.

Mr. Pickthall said a little while ago the "Times of India" wrote an article in which it accused the Musalmans of defending the Sultan of Turkey right or wrong and the writer said that the Moslems had shown a terrible falling off. On a previous occasion when the Ulema of Bagdad were asked to give a Fatwa whether the Muslims should have a Sultan who believed but who did wrong, or a Sultan who did not believe but did the right, he gave his decision in favour of the later. And that had been the teaching of Islam always. That was the law for Islam all over the world, the only test of conduct by which Islam was known. Were the Moslems of India at the present time defending the Sultan of Turkey right or wrong? What ruler in the world at the present was the most wrong? The Sultan of Turkey. What nation had suffered the most wrong in world? The Turkish nation. He did not think that the Turkish nation were in a bad position in the world on that account. He would ask every one of them whether they would rather commit injustice or be the victims of injustice. Every one would answer that he would be a victim of injustice in Asia! But what was the position of Turkey now? The Turks were in a good position now, and those who had committed injustice were the rulers of the speaker's own country and they were in a dangerous position indeed. That was what his religion taught him. They had heard a lot about Jehad, as if it meant violence of a necessarily unpleasant kind. The Jehad was a conquest of man's own evil passion, ending in winning on the battle-field. But a religious Jehad of all the Muslims could never be raised on behalf of the Khalifa who did wrong or on behalf of any Khalifa who did a wrong. When the issue between good and evil was so clear then was the true Jehad and Mussalmans must respond to it, whether they were born in India or in England. He would say every good man, no matter whatever his religion, must respond and join with the Moslems. Many Hindus were siding with the Moslems and a few Parsis were siding with them; he wanted many Parsis to join them. This was a thing which did not effect the Indian Moslems only. It was something which affected every man or woman of Asiatic descent. Because they were Moslems the Turks were being turned out of Europe,—because they were Asiatics. That reproach had been hurled against them, as if the term Asiatic meant the impossibility of understanding the noble standard of Europe! Jesus Christ was an Asiatic, and the type of a Christian of the type of Jesus could be found at the present time in Asia. It had always been found in Asia, but they would not find it anywhere in Europe. He believed it was all a question of the climate. The cold climate made a lot of things necessary to them in Europe, which were not necessary to them to whom Allah had been kind to give a warm climate. That fight with cold and death by cold had necessarily made them more selfish. Indians must make allowances, and he also must make allowances for that. But what one objected to was this. When they came to look at Asia they dared to say that these people were rogues; nobody could trust them and that they were more self-seeking than anybody else in Europe. That was absolutely untrue. The speaker had lived through a great movement of self-sacrifice in Turkey. He said that the devotion which was shown in the Turkish revolution, the years of patient and absolute denial of self, could never be found in Europe on that scale. They in Europe were so terribly individualistic! It was said that the Asiatics had what they called the herd mentality. In India he was seeing a movement which in many ways reminded him of that Turkish movement,—a movement the basis of which was the human brotherhood, the principle of theocracy without which he believed there could be no real human brotherhood. He was glad that the movement was growing among Hindus, Moslems and Parsis. The rate at which it was growing in Europe would take three or four centuries and then it would be a luke-warm thing.

MR. MAHOMED ALI

Mr. Mahomed Ali said Indians were too peninsular and that they did not look beyond the horison of India. It was true that in the North they had the rampart of Himalayas, but it was necessary for them to be au courant with the movements all over the world. But other communities in India did not take such interests in place outside India as the Muslims in India did. In Asia no country had been left any independence except China. Of course there was Japan, but it was feared. It was necessary for Indians to widen their horison and they should also resist the temporation of taking a narrow view of their patriotism also. The speaker then rapidly traced the history of European penetration in all directions and stated how Turkey was deprived of her provinces one after another Turkey was the one power which was the solid rampart against European nations between the East and the West,—defending the East from penetration. The Turks were the first in Europe to organise a proper army; a standing army there was none until the Turks organised it first. Military tactitics there were not until they were learnt from the Turks. If they wanted to know the Turkish contribution to Islam, he would say that Turkey was the only nation which had lived for centuries a truly Moslem life. More than the contribution of the Arabs or more than the contribution of Persians was the contribution of Turks. The peasantry of Turkey was a thoroughly honest, religious and virtuous one who till the soil, but when war declared they went to war and after it was over returned to the soil again. The vast continent of Asia had lost its independence by peaceful penetration. In the case of Persia to whom India owed a great debt of gratitude, particularly Northern India, for what it had given to India in the way of its culture. If it were not for the Khilafat Turkey would not have so dear to the Moslems of India as Persia, because their culture had come from Persia. Turkey had helped England to fight her battles—England also in her need had come to the succour of Turkey—she had gone to the help of England time after time when England was assailed by other countries in Europe. England had not Turkey to fight her battles, although Turkey and Persia were also interested in these battles. The speaker then sketched the change of British policy towards Turkey from the times of Diseralie to Lord Salisbury and Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd George. England which was the friend of Turkey gradually became her enemy and became the friend of Rusia which was the enemy of Turkey. The pledges which were given by Mr. Lloyd George had been broken again and again, but he was not the only British politicians who had broken his pledges. Gladstone and Grey had done the same thing before him. When the speaker had been to France he spoke to the Frenchmen about the mistake they were making in occupying Eyria. The French would I ways have trouble in Syria and Hejaj and the echoes of those troubles would reverberate in Algiers and other Moslem country which were under the away of France. In Paris he had met people from Tripoli and they said that if the French did not evacuate Syria they would go to Tunis and liberate the Tunisions. The echoes of this would also reverberate. Let Indians look at Egypt which was occupied in the year 1881 and it was still under British occupation in spite of their promises to the contrary. What did the Egyptians do? They tried their best to put their case in European language, in the best idion, etc., but nothing came out it. The result of all their agitation was that they found they had been fooled and they thought they should go the same way as the Moslems of India had gone. The doctrine of compensation gave England Mesopotamia and France Syria. France made a bargain with Great Britain about Morocco and the latter was now in the grip of France. But the nation which had penetrated into Europe up to the Pyrrenees and which had conquered Gibralter would never remain in bondage for a long time. So all the Turkish provinces had gone one by one—Tunis had gone, Algeria had gone, Egypt had gone, and so had many other provinces gone.

ARMENIANS AND TURKS.

Referring to the Armenian question Mr. Mahomed Ali said Mr. Pickthall and he had urged on Mr. Lloyd George that they stood for right and truth in Turkey and if it was proved that the Turks had massacred Armenians they would wash their hands of the Turks. British had not given any chance to the Turks to prove their innocence. Turks had suffered much and were a long-suffering people, but they were a very humane people. A people who would not kill even the dogs which infested Constantinople were incapable of killing any human beings. Did they think that the Turks would kill the Armenians? The Armenians were not an oppressed race; they were nowhere in a majority—in none of the vilayats were they in a majority. And yet they wanted to claim the whole of the province for themselves which was the homeland of Turks. The Armenians were not a passive minority; they were a warlike minority, they were highlanders. The Kurds lived with the Armenians and the Armenian capitalists took everything from them. The speaker then referred to the atrocities which the Armenians had committed on an inoffensive Turkish population when they had gone to the front. He said after the Bulgarian atrocities came the Armenian atrocities. It was true that the Armenians had suffered as belligerents and not a passive people. The Armenians applied to England and as allies they were admitted at the Peace Conference. Continuing, he said there was a great deal of Greek money in the propaganda about the Turkish atrocities and the money came from Venezilos. When England did not the mandate for Armenia, because there was nothing to exploit there, and neither France wanted it, it was offered to America, but she thankfully declined, as she did not want to be fooled again.

INVASION OF INDIA.

Coming to the question of Japanese invasion of India the speaker said he did not see any reason why Janan should come all the way to India when there was China just in front of her; she had to have one eye on America and another on China, and if she had a third eye she could keep it on New Zealand and Australia. If there were such a thing as fourth eye, she could turn

(Continued on next page.)

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

EXTRAVAGANT AND UNNECESSARY

PUBLIC CONDEMNATION

CITIZEN'S REQUISITION FOR MEETING

We understand that the following largely and influentially signed requisition has been addressed to the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau and that a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber will be held at 5 p.m. today to consider the same:—

Bombay, the 30th June, 1921.

We the undersigned members of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau request the Chairman and Managing Committee of the Chamber to call a public meeting under the auspices of the Chamber for the following purposes:—

To condemn the proposed Back Bay Reclamation as costly and unnecessary

To protest against the manner in which the Government have carried through this scheme giving it priority over more urgent suburban developments treating it as a Reserved department and carrying through the Council without any discussion, not taking the public in their confidence by giving financial details of the scheme at any time, not associating businessmen to examine from day to day and to control the Directors in a joint stock company the operations of the executive of the Development.

Kushal T. Shah
Mathradas Vasanji
Kapildram H. Vakil
M. A. J. Noble
Padamsey Nersibhoy
R. C. Rawley
Kikabhai Premchand
B. N. Jhavery
K. S. Iyer & Co.
Shamji Hemraj
Hansraj Pragji Thakersey
Kalliyanji Lalji
Harjivan Valji
Lalji Govindji
Ramdas Kursondas
Shah Hukumchand Vullabhji
Cursondas Hargovind
Vasanji Meghji
Jamnadas Ranji
Ranchoddas Vallabhdas Kanji
Hirji Rustomji
Balvant Lallubhai
Morarji Hemraj
Morarji Keshaoji
Shah Premchand Jhaverchand
Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji & Co.
B. F. Madon
N. M. Muzumdar
Ishwardas Laxshmidas
W. T. Halai
Vallabhdas Ranchoddas
Vithaldas D. Govindji
J. L. Mehta
Manibhai Gokulbhai
L. M. Khokhani
Manekchand Panachand
Nanabhai Tullockchand
C. I. Parekh
O. H. Nayar
Gopaldas Tricumji
Pestonji Edulji Dhala
Padomsey & Co.
Kakubhai Narandas & Co.
Mathradas Haridas
Tackar Gopalji Kallyanji
Thacker Morarji Govindji
Narotamdas Vallabhji
Thacker Vullabhdas Valji Khimji
Motilal Keshavji & Co.
Thacker Ramji Thackersey
Shah Vadilal Purushotham
Madhavji Thakersey & Co.
Gordhandas Thakersey
Ranchoddas Thakersey
Karsondas Hargovindas Chakku
Ramdas Karsondas
Thakkar Dayaldas Warayas Kanji
Mathrudas Haribhai
Motiram Vadhaoj Jivanji
Gokuldas Damodhar
Narottamdas Dharamdas
Vallabhdas Dungersey
Nappoo Nensey & Co.
Chathrubhuj Shivji & Co.
Motilal Kanji
P. J. Bilimoria
S. N. Pochkhanawala
Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee
Vaikuntha A. Desai
Bomanji N. Gasdar
Govindji Vasanji
Tricumdas Chakkubhai
Balwant Ranchoddas
Manji Keshaoji
Mathradas Kanji Mattani
G. B. Trivedy
Karsondas Thakersey
Manekla! Ujamsey
Manu Subedhar
Mathradas Lildhar
Amarsey Kanji
Hiralal Mooljl
Jamnadas Purshottam
Madhaoji Jesan
Dwarkadas Raoji Naranji
Kallyanji Mavji
Ramdas Jhaverjacjivan
Kaniyalal Keshaolal
M. N. Gobhai
Behram M. Karanjia.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been reading with the best interest the editorials written by you on the Bombay Development Scheme, and the series of letters contributed by Mr. W. T. Halai, and the copy of letter written by Dr. Sukhia to the Development Director, Dr. Sukhia has raised before the Advisory Board some pertinent questions arising out of the expositions of "The Chronicle". Although the time has passed at which the Advisory Committee's meeting which was stated to be held last month—must have been held—I have not found a single line either in "The Chronicle" or any other paper regarding the doings of this so-called Advisory Committee.

Sir, is this Advisory Committee the old Improvement City Bibi in new guise? Is she the Begum of H. E. the Governor either the present or the past, that she has been kept close headed? Is this new Bibi which is going to cost as Sir George Curtis has said thirty millions sterling and, as Mr. Halai says, many times 48 crores of rupees, going to preserve all the sanctity and decorum of a harem? Mahatma Gandhi has made a-house-to-house begging, for two purposes of a crore of rupees for Swaraj. Are the Bombayites alone going to bury 48 crores of rupees in the Back Bay "Khada" and thereby bury undersea 48 times the Swarajya to be achieved. On the face of it this appears to be the most wasteful scheme. Financially it bodes no success and fortunately, it is not a shareholders' concern; otherwise I would have predicted that as the Premchand Back Bay "Khada" made a son are of the old Bank of Bombay, this ambitious scheme might have brought about the liquidations of many a Bank existing in Bombay. It is high time that the people of Bombay rose to the occasion, and called a public meeting through the Sheriff of Bombay to condemn this Reclamation scheme.

Before the people are required to subscribe to this so-called development loan they must at least know and be satisfied as to how the same would be a commercial success and not a gambling venture like the South Sea Buble.—Yours, etc,

HARSHAD ROY MEHTA.

Gaiwadi Girgaum,
Bombay, July 2

DR SUKHIA AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my correspondence with the Development Directorate that has appeared in your issue of 23rd June, the following is a further one which speaks for itself.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA

Directorate of Development.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 25th June, 1921

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia,
Sukhia Buildings, Fort,

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 20th June 1921, I beg to inform you that your questions nos. (2), (5), (4) and (7) have been placed on the Agenda of the next meeting of the Advisory Committee for Bombay City.

2. As regards your question (4) I would explain that the Development Directorate is an executive body specially created by Government to carry out certain schemes which have received the sanction or approval of Government, and the Advisory Committees have been appointed to assist the Director in this connection. Whether or not the policy adopted by Government in regard to the reclamation of Back Bay should be reversed is not therefore a matter which can suitably be discussed by the Advisory Committee and the question should, if information is desired, be referred to Government through the Secretary to Government in the Development Department.

3. Your questions (5) and (6) refer to the development of the suburban area and do not concern the Advisory Committee for Bombay City as such. I can, however, if you wish arrange a joint meeting at a later date when the points referred to can be discussed.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) H. A. L. HEPPER,
Director of Development.

Sukhia Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 25th June, 1921.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 25th instant, regarding certain questions suggested by me for being placed on the agenda of the meeting of the Advisory Committee called for the 28th instant.

2. As suggested by you I am addressing Government through the Secretary to Government in the Development Department, to consider question No. (4) mentioned in my letter of the 20th instant, regarding the postponement of the proposed Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

3. As regards questions Nos. (5) and (6) mentioned in my letter of the 20th instant, I beg to submit that they are of vital interest to the City of Bombay and as such could be discussed by the Advisory Committee for the City. However as suggested by you it would be better to discuss them at a joint meeting of the Advisory Committees for the City and the Suburbs. I would therefore request you to be so good as to call a joint meeting for the purpose at your earliest convenience. I would also request you to favour me or the Committee with the particulars asked for in paragraph 6 of my letter of the 20th instant in connection with question No. (5).

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

To,
The Director of Development,
Bombay.

Sukhia Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 27th June, 1921.

To,
The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a correspondence with the Directorate of Development, Bombay, and to invite the attention of Government to question (1) mentioned in my letter of the 20th instant (a copy whereof is attached hereto) to paragraph 2 of my said letter regarding certain information required in connection with the question, and to paragraph 2 of the letter from the Director of Development relating to the same question (a copy whereof is attached hereto). Under the circumstances disclosed therein I respectfully request the Government to take the question into their serious consideration such other information which Government may after obtaining the information referred to or such other information which Government may consider necessary in the matter. Had I had the full information before me I would have shown that it is desirable to abandon the proposed Back Bay Reclamation Scheme or to postpone it for at least five years. However I would suggest the following points for consideration in connection with this matter.—

(1) The Scheme is not expected to give the same favourable results as was anticipated at the time it was framed.

(2) The public objects for which the Scheme was conceived are rapidly disappearing owing to the phenomenal increase in the activities of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and owing to the activities of the recently created directorate of Development.

(3) The carrying out of the Scheme will be much more costly than what was estimated at the time it was framed and will result in a huge loss instead of a large profit which was expected to be realised at the time when it was conceived, owing to the declining values of landed properties in the City.

(4) Unless and until the sinking of the railway south of Grant Road is undertaken as a part of the Scheme, a substantial portion thereof will remain unprovided with proper facilities for inter-communication with the rest of the City.

(5) The carrying out of the Scheme will take many years during which great inconvenience will be caused to the public and the extraordinary conditions created by the concentration of a large number of labourers and workmen at the site of the works will not only disturb the economic condition of the City but will impose additional burden and taxation on the Sanitary Administration of the City.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

IS IT ACQUISITION?

OR CONFISCATION AND RUINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One wonders, what our City Fathers stand for today? Do they stand:—

(1) For public good, or profiteering?

(2) For house building, or house-breaking?

(3) For more houses, or more office buildings?

(4) For the Residents of Bombay, or for the foreign visitors to this island?

For, Sir, if you study the trend of discussions going on in the Corporation Hall on the Hornby Bellard Road scheme, you cannot but feel apprehensive about the light-hearted manner in which some of our City Fathers deal with this public question of great importance. It is proposed to build a new thoroughfare from Hornby Road to Bellard Pier, which involves

(1) The acquisition of 300 houses in South Fort,

(2) Of Three Parsi Fire Temples;

(3) Of Schools, Classes, Dispensaries and Printing Presses;

(4) And of dishousing about eight thousand poor and middle class people!

In shaping this scheme the Municipal Authorities have unconsciously imitated the precise Policy of the Bureaucracy "Divide and Rule"! For, they have first prepared a scheme for the South Fort, where the Parsi element preponderates; and have withheld the scheme of the North Fort, where Hindus and Boris are in the majority! But this pernicious policy of "Divide and Rule" was exposed by my friend, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowaji Tairsee, and by the undersigned at the meeting of the Fort Residents held some time ago at the Manockji Seth's Wadi, where Parsis, Hindus and Borahs all mustered strong to protest against the threatened acquisition of their houses. Whether that meeting was bogus or bonafide can be ascertained from the facts, that it was presided over by the Chairman of the Rice Merchants' Association, and was addressed by men like Mr. Sorabjee Warden, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal, Mr. M. A. J. Noble, Dr. Anklesaria, Mr. Damodur Soonderdass, Dastoor Jamaspasana etc. It is thus perfectly clear, that the threatened acquisition will involve the greatest hardship on the people, and that it is opposed by all sections of the Fort Residents in an unmistakable manner.

We shall now examine very briefly the Report of Mr. Mackison.

(1) He says, that there is "no thoroughfare towards the Docks between Fort Street and Church Gate Street." That is true. But where is the necessity and urgency for it?

(a) Does he want a thoroughfare for cargo? If so, there are not so large or so numerous warehouses in the Fort, as to necessitate the construction of a new thoroughfare to the Docks. The present Gunbow Street is adequate for our purpose.

(b) Is the proposed thoroughfare required for the carriage of *luggage*? If so, the present route is in no way inconvenient or round about for carting the luggage from Cook's, Cox, or King's to Bellard Pier and vice versa.

(c) Is the proposed thoroughfare meant for Incoming and Outgoing Passengers?

Even then, it is superfluous. For, there are direct routes.

(I) From Mall Station to Victoria Terminus and to Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill via Fort Street, and

(II) From Mall Station to the "Taj", the "Majestic", the Yacht Club and the Colaba Station via Frere Road.

(III) And further, Bellard Pier is not the Gateway of India!

(2) Mr. Mackison then tells us, that by the adoption of his Hornby Bellard Pier Scheme, he will be able "to supply the keenly felt want for first class shops and office accommodations"!!! That is to say, first turn out the poor and middle class people on subtle grounds, and then make room for shops and offices! Is that the sanitary work of our Bombay Municipality?

(3) But, Mr. Mackison contends that "health considerations alone would justify the scheme"! Is it so, please? Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola conclusively proved in 1913, that the mortality in the Fort was less than in any other ward: and even today, the "Jame-Jamshed" has shown from municipal statistics, that the mortality in the Fort is not higher than in any other ward. Then why single out the Fort at this moment when there is house famine in Bombay?

(4) Mr. Mackison suggests, that there will be ample accommodation at the Cotton Green and Sassoon Bunder! If so, why not first provide the accommodation, and then begin the acquisition, which means demolition and worse?

(5) It is further contended that the Fort is not the locality of craftsmen, and hence the dishousing of the present residents will not inconvenience any industry! True, there are not many craftsmen with chisel and hammer residing in the Fort; but there is a large number of craftsmen with pen and pencil, who keep the offices going.

(6) It is stated, that by the adoption of the scheme, there will be increased assessment and increased revenue! Is the Bombay Municipality a commercial and profit-making body?

(7) And I ask the Municipal Authorities one straight question, *why do they want another thoroughfare to the Docks*, when the roughfares do exist via Fort Street and Churchgate Street, and when the new Docks are to be built to the north of the town and not near Bellard Pier?

It is thus clear, that the proposed thoroughfare from Hornby Road to Bellard Pier is not at all urgent or essential.

(1) For the carriage of cargo, passengers or luggage,

(2) Nor for considerations of public health,

(3) Nor for public convenience or comfort. And that, if the City Fathers insist on it, in spite of people's prayers, protests, and positive opposition, they will be guilty of a policy of acquisition, which in these days means confiscation, and in the midst of the house famine in Bombay will spell ruination on thousands of people. We trust, our City Fathers will pause and ponder over this problem, and save their own people from avoidable affliction and misery.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SEEING GANDHI FOR THE FIRST TIME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Fervent was my desire, when I was far away in the land of my nativity to see the benign, serene countenance of the Mahatma, that Miracle-Worker, whose revered name is on the lips of everybody. Unhappy and unfortunate, thought I, were he who could be denied the privilege of visiting that benefactor of mankind, who, with his single utterance, could sway the whole of the Indian Empire and even strike jealousy and suspicion into the heart of England. But fortune has smiled on me for my long-cherished ambition was fulfilled at the meeting convened at Santa Cruz. A vast concourse of people attended the meeting and great was my impatience and vexation when the audience were held in suspense for nearly half an hour. I breathlessly awaited the appearance of the Mahatma on the stage and every time I thought about it, it seemed to me as if the minutes were pacing back.

At last the long-looked-for moment arrived. Mahatma Gandhi was seen entering the crowd amidst shouts of applause and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai"! But then, when I discovered that he was of quite a different stamp (only outwardly) from what I expected him to be, a man low in stature, simple in his habit and habits, without the august personality which would be sought in such a leader of men, my wonder and admiration on that account grew all the more excited considering the indomitable courage, inflexible resolution, invincible energy and inimitable self-sacrifice this soul has evinced under the circumstances in the cause of his mother-country, and the hypnotic influence his master-mind has exercised over his fellow-men; and I realised that boisterous ostentation and personality availed nothing against the pure, immaculate soul-force of a true man filled with the spirit of altruism and forgetful of the separate existence of self. At once with pride of having had the good fortune to be a member of that meeting my heart swelled into my throat my hair stood on end and I felt a gradual change coming over me, an inspiration effected by a spark of his divine fire.

Then the usual programme was entered upon and, being a foreigner to Marathi, I was all the while engaged in feasting my eyes on the Mahatma himself though at times a smile or two passed over my face when the audience appreciated and acclaimed the views of the speaker. At length after the Mahatma had given vent to his feelings and appealed to public sympathy and support, volunteers were seen going about with bags in their hands for subscriptions. When one of them was approaching me I regretted I had not more to give and having whole-heartedly contributed my all to the fund I trotted homewards. And when I sat down to dinner the food tasted sweeter than ever. Never had I been so happy as when I saw Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc,

K. SIVARAM

MADRAS MILL DISTURBANCE.

AN ENGINEER ASSAULTED.

(Associated Press.)
Madras, July 3.

Pundit Gokarnath Misra, M. L. C., who was secretary to the Indian National Congress has joined the U. P. Liberal League, and has decided to participate enthusiastically in the activities of the League.

Last evening, at about 5 o'clock, Mr. E. Wainright, a European Engineer of the Buckingham Mills, was alleged to have been assaulted and stabbed in the face by about 200 persons, while he was going through a field to his house. He, however, managed to escape to a Police Station bleeding, but was chased by the assailants for some distance. He lodged a complaint with the police. A posse of mounted police under Inspector Hankinson hastened to the spot but did not find anybody.

POLICE FIRED UPON.—

Anti ipating trouble about the Perambur barracks, last night, every precaution was taken and men were posted to meet any emergency. Last night a few more huts of Audi-Dravidas were on fire. It is reported that, while the Police were patrolling the streets in the vicinity of the disturbed area, they were fired upon, and as a result of it two constables, who are now progressing in the hospital, were injured. It is also reported that there was an attack on the mills, which was soon repulsed by the Police guard stationed there.

MUNICIPALITIES IN U. P.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, July 3.

A U. P. Government's resolution, on the working of the Municipal Boards, says that a certain number of boards cannot pay their way and among them are included some of the most important municipalities in the provinces, such as, Allahabad, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Cawnpore, Bareilly, Benares. They all look to Government to finance whether by way of loan or grant or both those larger schemes of sanitary reform which are now long overdue. Water-supply of several larger municipalities continues to be precarious. In Allahabad, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, and Naini Tal, the position is rapidly becoming critical.

SENSATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

DISCOVERY OF A MOSCOW PLOT.

A HUNDRED RUSSIANS ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. July 4.

A Constantinople telegram states that a widespread plot has been discovered believed to be directed by Moscow having as its object an anti-Allied revolt in Constantinople. The British authorities have arrested a hundred Russians including three Bolshevik Commissaries.

GREEK EVACUATION OF ISMIDT.

KEMALISTS CLEAR ROAD TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 4.

A Constantinople message states that owing to the Greek evacuation of Ismidt, the Kemalists have a clear road to Constantinople. It is not expected that they will respect the boundary laid down by the Allied Commissioners for the neutral zone.

ISMIDT ON FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 4.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Harmsworth stated that he had received information that the Greeks had evacuated the town of Ismidt on the evening of June 27th. The town was on fire and there was great panic in the district. Numbers of Armenians and neutral Turks were fleeing towards Constantinople. There appeared to be considerable danger that massacres would result in the general confusion but the Allied High Commissioners were taking all possible steps to prevent outrages.

EMIR FEISUL AT BASRA.

A HEARTY RECEPTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 4.

Emir Feisul arrived at Basra on June 24th and was cordially welcomed. He was conducted in procession to his residence through decorated streets.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

that eye on India, but that could not be. Then it was said that if Japan did not come then Afghanistan would come. China had still its vestiges of liberty because she had the advantage of being a vast country and the British Dreadnoughts could not navigate the Chinese rivers. Then the two countries they had to think of was India and Turkey. Persia would go where Turkey would go, and Afghanistan would go where India would go. Afghanistan would go where Turkey and India would go. Absolutely apart from every question of religion, talking as an Eastern nation India and Turkey were the two natural allies today who had to protect themselves against the Western enemies. That was the position to-day. When they had common disabilities they were bound to be attached to each other and people who were living in the same land must think alike, and their interests also lie in the same way. For Musalmans common domicile was not possible, but they were all children of Adam and all human beings should be brothers. To divide them as Turanians and Aryans was perfectly ridiculous. The true national basis was the basis which could be world-wide, such as common bases and common sympathies. An Indian and an Englishman should shake hands if they had the same common outlook and ideals. There was no compulsion and there should be no compulsion in faith because it came from the heart, from the intellect. A great deal had been made of Pan-Islamism. If it was anything different from Islam Moslems did not understand it, and if it was Islam then Moslems would not give it up, whether it was a crime or not. He wanted to ask them whether Moslems had ever found themselves together for aggressive purposes. The only time that the Moslems had found themselves together was to fight the Christian Crusade and at that time only the Kurds and the Egyptians came to their aid and not the whole of Islam. The Pope gave the Christians dispensations from their sins and the first thing they did whether in England or on the Continent was to go to the Jews and persecute and extort money from them. Then the Europeans had created all sorts of perils—Black, brown and yellow. When the war with Afghanistan started the British said that by doing so the Afghans had lost 18 lakhs of rupees per annum, but then India had lost 21 crores of rupees. Afghans had gained their independence and they were going to make very good use of that independence, and it was because they were going to do that they were frightening everybody, especially the Hindus.

NO FEARS FROM AFGHANS.

Mahatma Gandhi did not fear the Afghans and no Hindu who was not a coward need fear them. He was ashamed that 32 crores of Hindus should fear one crore of Afghans. Only a few days ago he had received a letter from Afganistan asking him to send graduates or undergraduates who had non-cooperated to teach them Mathematics. Whether they were Moslems or Hindus they should put trust in each other. It was a bit of accident that they had a Sultan at the head of Islamic federation—the Islamic republic. For five hundred people the Turks had defended Islam, and they got the Khilafat because they were the strongest. Moslems did not depend for every on temporal power, but they had to do so sometimes. If they wanted sixty crores of rupees for an Indian army, Moslems wanted an army to defend which was something dearer than temporal Government, the Government of God. The loyalty which they had to show to the God was not the paltry loyalty, written on bits of paper which would survive. Referring to the mandate in Mesopotamia he said in the name of sacred trust Mr. Lloyd George demanded a mandate for Mesopotamia of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Lloyd George gave it to Mr. Lloyd George. (Laughter). That was the true general of the Manadate. Concluding he said he was a non-violent non-cooperator. But if that non-cooperation should fail he would say it again, as he had said it so often, they would use violence because they were the mandaters for their holy religion. That mandate had been given to them by God Almighty. None of them could be a Muslim if they could remain without fighting, with that mandate. It was not the cause of moderation, but it was the cause of Dharma, the cause of righteousness.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

Mr. Shaukat Ali said he was blamed for all the strong speeches made by his brother. He himself never made any strong speeches. He, however, had no hesitation in going to jail if necessary, although he did not like the meat very much as he was rather a fat man.

As far as every man and woman were concerned they had to give up the use of foreign cloth by the end of this month and they must only wear pure and beautiful khaddar. Turks and Persians would look after themselves and Indians must first of all look after themselves. In July all foreign cloth would go, and in September all liquor would go, and in October they were determined to have full Swaraj. If British Government did not make peace with us then the Empire which was strong enough to fight the Germans would be beaten by a weak nation, which would rise against them. A puny little man and an army of puny men and women headed by Mahatma Gandhi would beat them. This Empire if it did not meet our demands would rue the day. If after October it did not come to its senses and give us Swarajya and come to terms with Mahatma Gandhi then in the December session of the Congress at Ahmedabad the Congress would meet to declare its first republican parliament of India. Now that he had spoken this to them his mind was free from the burden. And if the Government threatened them with any persecution they would see how honest Mahomedans and Hindus were prepared to face it and also death, if necessary.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. E. J. Ginwalla the meeting terminated.

DOMINON MINISTERS ENTERTAINED.

PRINCE ON CLOSER IMPERIAL INTERCOURSE.

MAHARAO OF CUTCH'S EBULLITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 1.

The Dominion Cabinet Ministers were this evening entertained to dinner at the Colonial Institute. The Duke of Connaught presided and was supported by the Prince of Wales, Lord Chelmsford and Viscount Buxton.

In proposing the health of the King the Duke of Connaught expressed admiration at the way the King had carried out the opening of the Ulster Parliament and gratitude at his safe return.

Mr. Meighen proposed the Health of the Royal Family. He declared that no ties were more inseverable than the affection which was held by the Dominions and the Colonies throughout the world for the House of Winsor. He hoped that the visits of the Heir Apparent to the Dominions were now an established convention.

The Prince of Wales responding to the toast urged the Dominions to participate to the very full extent in the British Empire Exhibition which is being held in 1923, and of which he is to be the chairman. Proposing the toast for the United Empire the Prince of Wales eloquently appealed for closer Imperial intercourse and improvement in communications especially by air since modern communications were insufficient for the Commonwealth of the Nations extending over the face of the globe.

Sir Thomas Smartt, responding in the absence of General Smuts, declared that the link of the Empire was the Crown. He urged the necessity for making the Empire self-supporting and extended invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa.

The Maharao of Cutch declared that the clamorous demands of India for larger voice in legislation had been met to a fair extent with good promises, but there were more to come. The Maharao of Cutch likened the dissatisfied elements in India as the sign of healthy growth of a precocious boy, who wants to smoke his grandfather's choicest Havanas. India was always ready to devote the whole of her resources to the service of His Majesty. The Maharao of Cutch urged the necessity for aiming at the reign of peace and virtue to which the Empire was marching.

Mr. Hughes responding urged that the Empire constitution should be so flexible as to able to meet every emergency. He welcomed the Indian representatives on behalf of the Australian Democracy in participating in the glorious privileges of the Empire.



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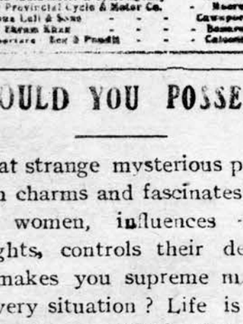
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THE "PIONEER" AND ALI BROTHERS.

SEEKS MORE LIGHT.

The "Pioneer" writes:—

Referring to our recent presentation of the episode of the Ali Brothers' apology in the light of its five salient facts, the "Bombay Chronicle" has kindly undertaken to add to our list of facts although we must submit that it clearly indicates that it considers that those facts are more properly described by their adornment with quotation marks. At all events the "Bombay Chronicle's" facts are first of all that the Ali Brothers have entirely repudiated "the so-called apology to Government on their part, and have declared that the statement was addressed to the people, and secondly that Mr. Gandhi has published the interpretation put upon the Ali Brothers' statement by the Viceroy. Taking the six facts first, we could remind the Bombay Chronicle" that Lord Reading at the Guildhall Club distinctly said that as the result of Mr. Gandhi's visit to him the Ali Brothers "have issued a public pronouncement expressing their sincere regret for certain speeches that they have made inclining to violence, and have given a solemn undertaking that they will not repeat these speeches or similar speeches in future as long as they remain associated with Mr. Gandhi." We presume that even the mind of Mr. Gandhi will not deny that in the course of his interviews with the Viceroy the question of the Ali Brothers' speeches cropped up. In the face of the apology—or if the "Bombay Chronicle" prefers the word—of the statement made by the Ali Brothers, we cannot see how Lord Reading's summing up of the position can be inaccurate. We fancy the humble exponent of the Ali Brothers doctrine lays a good deal of stress on the supposition that the apology was made to Government. It attempts to describe it as a statement to the people. Nowhere have we seen that the Government regarded the apology as made to itself, but although the "Bombay Chronicle" may dislike the notion of an apology we cannot see that even the elasticity of the English language can permit of any other label being applied to a "statement" containing this passage: "We therefore sincerely feel sorry and express our regret for the unnecessary heat of some of the passages in these speeches, and we give our public assurance and promise to all who may require it, that so long as we are associated with the movement of non-cooperation, we shall not directly or indirectly advocate violence, at present or in the future, or create an atmosphere of unpreparedness for violence." Although, as we say, we cannot find that any particular stress has been laid on the Government as being the party to which the apology was made, we would point out that it was definitely offered to all who required it. The Government may clearly come within that category as without that apology it would have proceeded as it did, to take criminal proceedings against the Ali Brothers. In taking upon itself the task of explaining away the apology the "Bombay Chronicle" may or may not be acting with the consent of the two brothers. In view, however, of the facts of the case, and of the quotations which we have made, we suggest that it is the obvious duty of the Ali Brothers to say definitely whether they (1) Repudiate the idea that their statement was one of apology at all either to the Government or to the public at large. (2) Repudiate the suggestion that the apology, if they consider it to be one, was made to the Government, and with the knowledge that if it had not been made criminal proceedings as indicated in the Government communique would have been taken. If they clear up these two points, both the public and the Government may know exactly where they stand. Finally and incidentally we must on our own account repudiate the idea that our previous remarks on this subject were made with the object of proving that the Ali Brothers were "finished." We think that we have all along expressed the view that the talents of the Ali Brothers for arousing the enthusiasm of their audiences might be well and usefully used under the reformed constitution as leaders on a platform which could be brought within the scope of practical and legitimate politics.

JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

The first Annual Meeting of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd. was held on the 2th June at the Registered office of the Company in Bombay, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw presiding. The Chairman in moving the adoption of the Report together with Audited Balance sheet, in the course of his speech, said that delivery of the machinery had been exceedingly prompt. At most all had been despatched from Bombay to the site and they anticipated starting erection of the plant soon and they hoped to start producing cement early by next year.

The Report was adopted and the appointment of Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Kt., as a Director of the Company was confirmed.

KANARA CONTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

HONAVAR, July 2.

Kanara District's Contribution in pursuance of Bezvada programme are as follows:—1534 members, Rs. 13,606.12-6 for Tilak Swaraj Fund, and 111 Charkas.

The third charity match of the Calcutta Football season was played between two representative teams picked from European League Club and Indian League Club Indians had in certain bigger share of the attack in the first half but in the second they ran rings round their opponents. In the second moiety they won by a goal to nil, the point being headed in off corner shot.

SCHOOL OF MINES AND GEOLOGY.

PERSONNEL OF GOVERNING BODY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The following Government communique has been issued. The Government of India have appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the governing body of the School of Mines and Geology at Dhanbad. The Director of Geological Survey of India to be President and the Chief Inspector of mines, Director of Industries, Bengal, Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, Director of Industries, Burma, Hon. Sir Nilratan Sircar (nominated by the Calcutta University), Mr. V. H. Jackson, Principal Patna College (nominated by the Patna University), Mr. J. H. Pattinson (nominated by the Indian Mining Association) Mr. N. M. Choudhuri (nominated by the Indian Mining Federation) Mr. E. H. Robertson, Professor Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur (nominated by the Mining and geological Institute of India) Mr. B. Heaton, Principal Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur will act for Mr. Robertson during the latter's absence on leave, Mr. W. H. Clark (nominated by the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association) and Mr. Ishvardas Kapur, Managing proprietor, Makerwall Colliery are to be members. The Principal of the school will act as ex-officio secretary. A non-official member from the Madras Presidency will shortly be appointed.

BLIND MARRIAGE BROKER.

An amusing case, in which a totally blind man figured in an unusual role, was heard few days ago in the Court of First Instance Basrah.

A plaintiff with features in which simplicity was combined with super-average homeliness, brought an action for the recovery of Rs. 900 due on a promissory note. The defendant, the blind man, conducted his case with fluency and shrewdness. He asserted that he had received only Rs. 100, and advantage had been taken of his affliction to obtain a thumb impression to a document containing a liability to pay Rs. 900.

The Court asked the plaintiff's pleader for what consideration the Rs. 900 alleged to have been paid had been advanced. The answer was that the defendant had undertaken to find a suitable wife for the plaintiff.

"But how could a blind-man select a wife for another person?"

"The defendant, being blind-man so freely to visit ladies who would be veiled to the plaintiff" was the reply.

"But how would he be able to satisfy the plaintiff that he had made a suitable choice?"

"The fact is that the plaintiff is muezzin and the defendant a mullah. The defendant knows the Koran by heart. He is a man of discernment, and the plaintiff has the greatest confidence in his judgment as to the proper qualifications for a wife."

"But looks! Don't they count at all in these matters?"

A smile and a significant glance at the very plain if ingenious features of the plaintiff supplied the answer, which received point from the remark of one of the members of the Court, that it was well-known that every person was born with his or her suitable mate decided by destiny.

Shakespeare is again justified: Love looks not with the eyes but with the mind."—"Basrah Times."

ALLEGED MURDER BY A YOUNG PATHAN.

COMMITTED TO THANA SESSIONS.

Fazli Rehman Abdur Rehman, a Pathan youth of 18 years, who had been charged before Mr. R. Fleming, I. C. S. Magistrate at the Paln Hill Court, Bandra with having on or about the 3rd May, at Borivli, caused the death of a woman and after killing her threw the dead body in a well, has been committed to take his trial at the Thana Criminal Sessions on a charge under Section 304.

From the prosecution case it appears that he local Patel heard on the 4th May of the finding of the deceased woman's corpse in the well of a *vadi* (court) belonging to Tulsidas Jagjivandas. When it was taken out it was clothed in a red *sari* and a green *choli*. A twisted rope was found around the neck and a similar rope round the ankles. Death was due to rupture of the liver and fracture of the ribs. She was before the incident not quite right in the mind and seemed to be wandering and picking up dry sticks in the *vadis*. In the course of the enquiries suspicion fell on the accused who is a *chowkidar* in one of the *vadis*.

His worship observed that he had charged the accused under Section 304 and not 302 because he could not discover any motive for the murder. The accused was the chowkidar of a mango garden into which the deceased strayed, picking up Kajus also. Accused saw her doing this and on the spur of the moment struck her several blows which had the effect of killing her before he perhaps realized it. Confronted with the dilemma of disposing of a dead body he made the white cloth the she would place between her head and head-load into ropes which he tied around her neck and ankles. He then took he body to the well and let it down inside.

Finding he had too big a piece of rope or it broke as he lowered the body and a piece remained in his hands. These are the pieces which he showed to the Police in the field.

The accused made no statement before the Court and reserved his defence for the Sessions.

A Government of India notification issued states:—The University of Dacca came formally into existence. Some little time must elapse before the University bodies, faculties, Academic Council, Court and the Executive Council will be regularly constituted.—(A. P.).

THE "GANDHI CAP" CONVICTIONS.

COPY OF JUDGMENT.

The following is a copy of the judgment delivered by Mr. F. W. Allison, Sessions Judge, Bijapur in the case of an appeal by Mr. K. S. Kowjalji against the two sentence passed against him by the District Magistrate of Bijapur under Section 228, I. P. C. for wearing a Gandhi cap in Court. The Sessions Judge set aside both convictions and acquitted the appellant:—

The appellant was twice convicted by the District Magistrate of Bijapur, of intentional insult offered to him in the course of a judicial proceeding, under Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code. The District Magistrate proceeded under Section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The circumstances were briefly as follows:—The appellant appeared in the Court of the District Magistrate in answer to proceedings instituted against him under section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code. At the first hearing of that case the Appellant appeared in Court wearing a cap of the kind known as a Gandhi cap. The District Magistrate objected to the appellant wearing this cap in these circumstances and desired him, at the next hearing, to wear some other kind of headdress. At the next hearing the Appellant again appeared in Court wearing this cap. The District Magistrate again required him to remove it, and he again refused. Thereupon the Magistrate took cognizance of the case, and after recording the statement of the Appellant, convicted him under section 228 I. P. Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month.

In spite of this the Appellant persisted in wearing this cap in Court, and later in the day, after he had disobeyed another order to remove it, the District Magistrate again took cognisance of the offence, and again inflicted the same sentence. On this occasion, however, the District Magistrate failed to record the statement of the Appellant as required by Section 481 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Desai, for the appellant, argues, as to both convictions, that the order of the Magistrate to remove the cap was *ultra vires*, and that therefore, the convictions can not be upheld; and that there was no intention to insult, intention being an essential ingredient in the offence. On both these grounds it follows that the offence defined in section 228 of the Indian Penal Code has not in fact been committed. As to the second conviction it is argued that the actual requirements of Section 481 of the Criminal Procedure Code having been neglected, he conviction is bad in law, and cannot be upheld.

The Public prosecutor appears, but does not contest either point raised for the Appellant. He states that he is instructed by the Government not to oppose the appeal, and that the conviction should be reversed.

In these circumstances the Appellant is entitled to an acquital on both charges. I therefore set aside the conviction and sentence in both cases, and acquit the Appellant, and order the fines to be refunded.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS OF SOUTH INDIA.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 2.

The following message from Lady Constance Lytton, a daughter of the late Viceroy, who has done splendid work for enfranchisement of women, has been received: "Please offer women of South India my most heart-felt congratulations on their winning votes."

"A letter has also been received from Mrs. Fawcett rejoicing that the right of women had been recognised in South India and hoping that the cause of progress and freedom will continue as it has been.

The following resolution has also been received from the British Dominions Women's Citizens Union. That this meeting of the committee members and friends of the British Dominions Women's Citizens Union desires to send hearty congratulations to women suffragists of the Madras Presidency on the successful passing into law of the measure granting votes to women of that presidency and to express their gratification at the news that a like measure will probably be passed in the Bombay Presidency.

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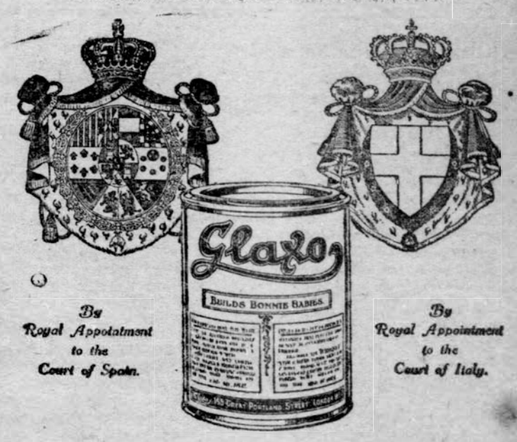
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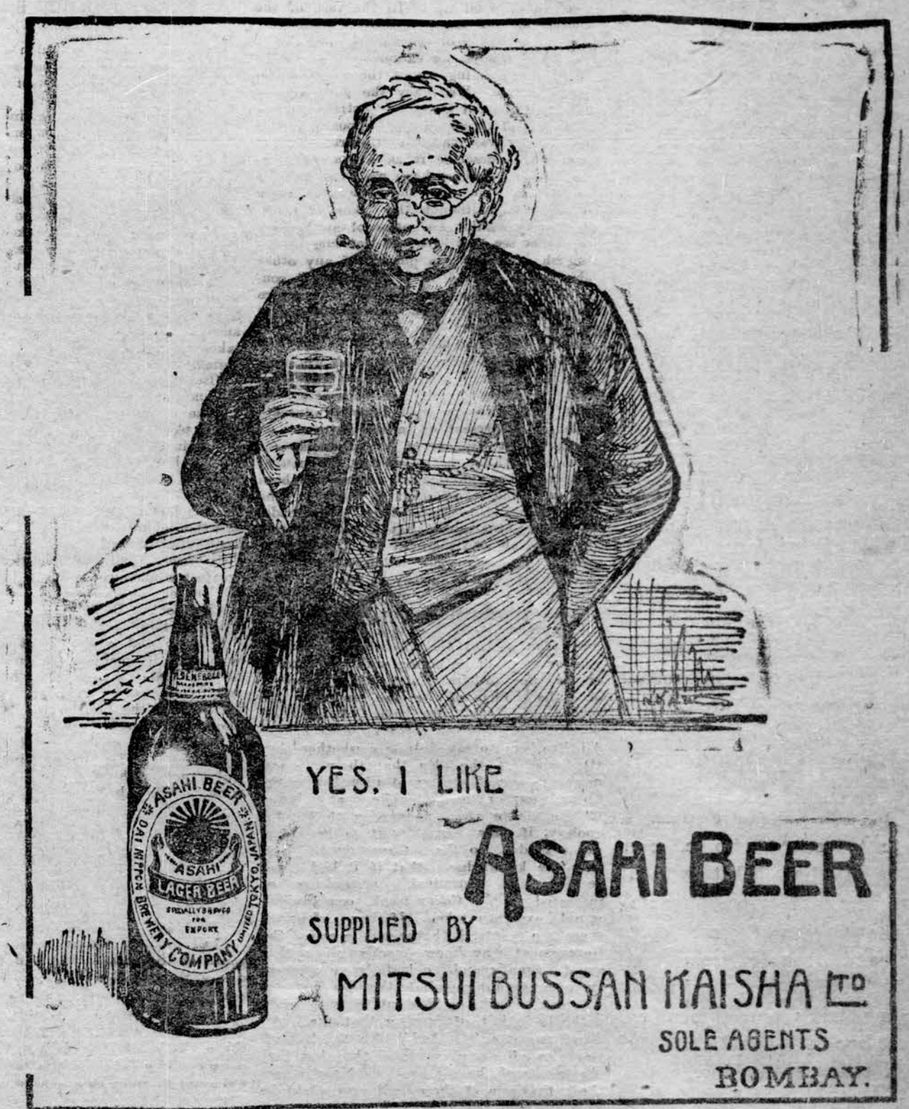
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